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Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Results-based budgeting

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

The present report is an addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on results-based budgeting (A/54/456), submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 53/205 of 18 December 1998. It contains, for illustrative purposes only, the prototype fascicle, in results-based budget format, of section 3, International drug control, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001.[1]

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/54/6/Rev.1).

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**PROTOTYPE
IN RESULTS-BASED FORMAT
FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES**

Fifty-fourth session

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001

Part IV
International cooperation for development

Section 15
International drug control

(Programme 13 of the medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001)

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Note: Much of the material in the present prototype is reproduced without modification from the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 (A/54/6/Rev.1). Material that is either new or modified for the purpose of demonstrating the results-based format is marked with one or two asterisks, respectively.

Section 15
International drug control

(Programme 13 of the medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001)

Overview

15.1 The programme is implemented by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, which was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990. Under the guidance of its Executive Director, the Programme implements a broad range of drug control activities worldwide and is entrusted with the leadership and coordination of drug control efforts throughout the United Nations system.

15.2 The United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention was established by the Secretary-General in accordance with his reform programme, described in part two, section V, of document A/51/950, dated 14 July 1997. The Secretary-General also decided that the former Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division would be reconstituted as the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention. Together, the new Centre and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme form the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, and are under the responsibility of the Executive Director.

15.3 The activities for which the Programme is responsible fall within the framework of programme 13, International drug control, of the medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001 (A/53/6/Rev.1). The General Assembly, in its resolutions 51/219 and 53/207 on programme planning, designated the Programme as one of the priority areas of work.

15.4 The Programme has normative functions stemming from the international drug control treaties. These include the provision of secretariat services to the International Narcotics Control Board and to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, its subsidiary bodies, and to intergovernmental conferences, as well as initiatives aimed at promoting adherence to the related conventions and the inclusion of their provisions in national legislation and their effective implementation. Both the conventions and the Commission assign to the Programme responsibility for collecting and analysing data and information on a number of drug control issues, the results of which are made available to Member States, taking advantage of advances in electronic data processing and communications.

15.5 The Programme also acts as a catalyst and supports Member States in enhancing the impact of their drug control efforts through more effective cooperation and coordination. The Programme supports national drug control policy formulation, planning and coordination, including the preparation of national drug control strategies and plans. Given the transnational nature of the drug problem, the importance of cooperation between countries is widely recognized. The Programme actively promotes subregional cooperation arrangements aimed at identifying and addressing specific drug control problems of common concern. Opportunities for cooperation at the regional and global levels are also identified and fostered.

15.6 As part of its efforts in support of Governments, the Programme functions as a repository of expertise on issues such as precursor controls, the establishment of standards for chemical analysis and quality control, anti-money-laundering measures, drug control legislation, alternative development and certain aspects of drug abuse prevention. The Programme undertakes the systematic processing and dissemination of research results and new methodologies.

15.7 The Fund of the Programme, established by the General Assembly as from 1 January 1992, provides extrabudgetary support for the operational activities of the Programme, concentrating on technical cooperation at the national, subregional, regional and global levels. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the principal international policy-making body on drug control issues, is authorized by the General Assembly to approve, on the basis of the Executive Director's proposals and taking into account the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, both the Fund's programme budget and

the administrative and programme support cost budget, other than expenditures borne by the regular budget of the United Nations.

15.8 The existence within the Programme of both normative functions and operational technical cooperation activities permits a synergy of action. The network of field offices, financed through extrabudgetary resources primarily to facilitate technical cooperation, also contributes in a major way to the dialogue with Governments in furtherance of their normative obligations. Similarly, the existence of technical expertise that supports the normative work provides a valuable underpinning for the technical cooperation activities.

15.9 The outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, which was reflected in the revised medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001, has enhanced the role and responsibility of the Programme in supporting the international community in its drug control efforts.

15.10 For the biennium 2000–2001, particular focus will be placed on strengthening the monitoring and evaluation capabilities of the International Narcotics Control Board with respect to actions taken by Governments against drug abuse and illicit trafficking, as required under international drug control treaties, and on reaching specific targets under the action plans adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. Additional activities will also be implemented to enhance the catalytic functions of the Programme, such as the publication of the *World Drug Report*, the establishment of a clearing house for the exchange of information related to drug control, and the implementation of business plans for technical cooperation.

15.11 The Programme will continue to provide legal services to relevant United Nations bodies, as well as legal advice and assistance to Member States to enable them to implement fully the drug control treaties. In particular, in follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, the Programme will promote measures to enhance judicial cooperation among countries pursuant to the 1998 Convention, *inter alia*, by expanding its capacity to facilitate the exchange of information between countries and relevant entities, including through the use of improved modern technology.

15.12 As regards the Programme's functions as a repository of expertise on drug control issues, emphasis will be placed on gathering information on the drug abuse situation at the national, regional and global levels, with a view to establishing a data baseline, and arriving at a more accurate estimation of the magnitude of the drug abuse problem. Activities will be reoriented to providing assistance to Member States through a participatory approach in designing and implementing more comprehensive and action-oriented demand reduction strategies in order to help them achieve the demand reduction objectives set in the Political Declaration (resolution S-20/2), and contributing to the implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, (resolution S-20/3), both of which were adopted by the General Assembly at the special session. This reorientation will result in a better functioning International Drug Abuse Assessment System and the formulation of more effective demand reduction strategies and programmes socially and culturally relevant to individual Member States. Alternative development activities will focus on the follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drugs Crops and on Alternative Development endorsed by the special session (A/S-20/4, part E). The Programme will also develop a comprehensive and reliable international monitoring mechanism required to guide and assess the progress of measures implemented by the international community to eliminate or significantly reduce the illicit cultivation of cannabis, coca and opium poppy by the year 2008. The Programme will continue to provide information on scientific aspects of clandestine synthetic drugs, in particular, amphetamine-type-stimulants, emerging trends in their illicit manufacture, trafficking and consumption, acting as an international clearing-house system. Assistance will be provided to fight against money-laundering, through advisory services to the judicial, financial and law enforcement sectors at the national level, in order to give effect to the Political Declaration and the plan of action on countering money laundering, adopted in June 1998 at the special session (see A/S–20/4, sect. D).

15.13 The Programme established both a Focal Point for Gender Mainstreaming and a Focal Point for the Advancement of Women, thereby indicating its commitment to the goals set by the General Assembly in

its resolution 53/120 of 9 December 1998 and the Economic and Social Council in resolutions 1998/26, 1998/43, 1997/2 and 1996/6, on the Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women, the system-wide medium-term plan for the advancement of women and the conclusions on mainstreaming a gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system. In particular, for 2000–2001, a technical paper and guidelines on gender mainstreaming in alternative development will be prepared. This output is also linked to the development of best practice in alternative development. In the area of demand reduction, all outputs related to data collection and epidemiology will collect data disaggregated by sex and, as necessary and appropriate, undertake a gender analysis of the data. Other planning or policy-making exercises will include gender among the dimensions under discussion.

15.14 **The resources proposed for the biennium 2000–2001 under this section amount to $17,023,100, reflecting an increase of $2,294,700 (or 15.5 per cent). Of the resource growth, $2,080,600 relates to increased requirements for the programme of work; $128,600 to policy-making organs; and $85,500 to executive direction and management. The increase of $2,294,700 is the result of a range of adjustments in the activities and related resources proposed for the section, including the establishment of three new posts and an increase in non-post resources for additional temporary assistance required for editing the *World Drug Report*, for consultants and experts, travel, contractual services, and furniture and equipment.

15.15 The amount of extrabudgetary resources estimated at $213,416,400 for the biennium 2000–2001 represents 92 per cent of the total resources available to this programme. The existing arrangements for intergovernmental review and management of these extrabudgetary funds provide for the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to approve biennial budgets to govern the use of such extrabudgetary resources.

15.16 **The estimated percentage distribution of resources under this section would be as follows:

	Regular budget	*Extrabudgetary*
	(Percentage)	
A. Policy-making organs	6.3	–
B. Executive direction and management	10.8	1.0
C. Programme of work		
Subprogramme 1. Coordination and promotion of international drug control	12.0	1.1
Subprogramme 2. International drug control monitoring and policy-making	46.1	0.1
Subprogramme 3. Demand reduction: prevention and reduction of drug abuse	5.1	25.4
Subprogramme 4. Supply reduction: elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking	19.7	67.0
D. Programme support	–	5.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

15.17 *The estimated resource growth of regular budget resources would be 15.5 per cent at 1998–1999 rates.

Table 15.1 ***Summary of requirements by component**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	*1996-1997 expenditures*	*1998-1999 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2000-2001 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Policy-making organs	771.0	943.4	128.6	13.6	1 072.0	48.0	1 120.0
Executive direction and management	1 407.4	1 758.9	85.5	4.8	1 844.4	59.5	1 903.9
Programme of work	13 242.8	12 026.1	2 080.6	17.3	14 106.7	428.3	14 535.0
Total	**15 421.2**	**14 728.4**	**2 294.7**	**15.5**	**17 023.1**	**535.8**	**17 558.9**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

Total	**104 354.7**	**153 265.0**	–	–	–	–	**213 416.4**
Total (1) and (2)	**119 775.9**	**167 993.4**	**2 294.7**	**15.5**	**17 023.1**	**535.8**	**230 975.3**

Table 15.2 ***Post requirements**

Programme: International drug control

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources[a]*		*Total*	
	1998-1999	*2000-2001*	*1998-1999*	*2000-2001*	*1998-1999*	*2000-2001*	*1998-1999*	*2000-2001*
Professional category and above								
USG	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
D-1/2	3	3	–	–	13	13	16	16
P-1/5	40	43	–	–	146	154	186	197
Total	**44**	**47**	**–**	**–**	**159**	**167**	**203**	**214**
General Service category	24	24	–	–	159	164	183	188
Grand total	**68**	**71**	**–**	**–**	**318**	**331**	**386**	**402**

[a] Includes all extrabudgetary posts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme funded under the biennial support budget of the Fund for the Programme, as well as posts established under project activities executed by the Programme with the exception of local posts established under projects at the country level.

A. Policy-making organs

15.18 There are two policy-making organs of the United Nations concerned with international drug control: the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, established in 1946 as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, and the International Narcotics Control Board, an independent technical body, established by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 to limit the cultivation, production, manufacture and utilization of drugs to medical and scientific purposes, while at the same time ensuring their sufficient availability for those purposes. The secretariat of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme provides substantive services to both organs.

15.19 The 53-member Commission on Narcotic Drugs holds regular annual sessions at Vienna, as well as a biennial resumed session devoted to administrative and budgetary matters. The Commission has established subsidiary bodies to coordinate the mechanisms for drug law enforcement at the regional level. These include the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, to which there are 23 representatives, and the regional meetings of the operational heads of national drug law enforcement agencies for Asia and the Pacific, for Africa, for Europe and for Latin America and the Caribbean. Their meetings also bring together observers from regional intergovernmental organizations active in support of drug law enforcement.

15.20 The International Narcotics Control Board is a treaty body consisting of 13 members, 3 elected from among candidates proposed by the World Health Organization (WHO) and 10 from among candidates proposed by Governments. It holds two mandatory sessions a year and may decide to meet more often as required. At its sixty-fifth session in November 1998, the Board decided (decision 65/76) that, beginning in the biennium 2000–2001, it should hold one additional session every biennium, considering that the number of parties to the international drug control treaties and the number of substances under international control have increased in recent years. When not in session, the Board depends on its secretariat to carry out its functions. The Board also maintains ongoing discussions with Governments through regular consultations and confidential country missions, in order to further the aims of the treaties.

Resource requirements

Non-staff compensation

15.21 The proposed amount of $86,000, at maintenance level, relates to the emoluments paid to the members of the Board in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/218 of 17 December 1980 ($5,000 to the Chairman, $4,000 to the 2 Vice-Chairpersons and $3,000 to the other 10 members annually).

Travel

15.22 The estimated requirements of $986,000, reflecting an increase of $128,600, relate to the travel costs of: (a) one representative each from the 53 States members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the President of the International Narcotics Control Board and the Chairman of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East to attend the annual sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and one resumed session of the Commission to be held every second year of the biennium in order to discuss and approve the programme budget of the Fund of the Programme; (b) 23 representatives to the two annual meetings of the Subcommission (the number of representatives increased from 20 to 23, as a result, on the one hand, of Economic and Social Council decision 1996/248, by which the Council approved the application of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan for membership in the Subcommission, and on the other hand, the resignation, in February 1997, of Sweden as a member of the Subcommission); (c) five sessions of the Board; and (d) the conduct of local inquiries, the number of which is expected to increase, in accordance with article 14 of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the 1972 Protocol. The increase of $128,600 is due to the holding of one additional session of the Board ($83,000), three additional missions per year to be carried out by Board members ($27,600) and additional travel requirements for the members of the Subcommission ($18,000).

Table 15.3 *Summary of resource requirements

Policy-making organs

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
	1998–1999	*2000–2001*	*1998–1999*	*2000–2001*
(1) Regular budget				
Post	–	–	–	–
Non-post	943.4	1 072.0	–	–
Total (1)	**943.4**	**1 072.0**	**–**	**–**
(2) Extrabudgetary resources	–	–	–	–
Total (1) and (2)	**943.4**	**1 072.0**	**–**	**–**

B. Executive direction and management

***Resource requirements: $1,844,400**

15.23 The Executive Director is responsible for coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities in order to ensure coherence of action within the Programme and the coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities across the United Nations system. In that capacity, the Executive Director participates in the work of the Administrative Committee on Coordination.

15.24 In addition, the office of the Executive Director is responsible for developing strategies to implement policies decided by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in the field of drug control. The office also coordinates the formulation of and changes in the proposed programme of work, promotes coherence of the programme policies and questions, elaborates methodologies in monitoring and evaluation and undertakes policy-oriented substantive monitoring of programme activities. In the biennium 2000–2001, the focus will be on leading the development of new strategies arising from the decisions taken by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and ensuring that these strategies are translated into concrete plans of action.

15.25 **The estimated requirements of $1,844,400 would provide for the continuation of established posts; general temporary assistance and overtime; services of consultants with specialized expertise to develop new policy directions as a follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and to design a conceptual framework for a management information system on the flow and analysis of strategic information, with a view to improving executive direction and management; travel of the Executive Director and his staff to meetings of the regular sessions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies concerned with drug control matters, and of the Senior Evaluation Officer to participate in the meetings of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Evaluation and of the Committee for Programme and Coordination in connection with the consideration of the medium-term plan for the period 2002–2005; and the cost of official functions to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board.

Table 15.4 *Summary of resource requirements

Office of the Executive Director

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	1998-1999	2000-2001	1998-1999	2000-2001
(1) Regular budget				
Post	1 247.2	1 247.2	6	6
Non-post	511.7	597.2	–	–
Total (1)	**1 758.9**	**1 844.4**	**6**	**6**
(2) Extrabudgetary resources	1 784.4	2 206.6	13	13
Total (1) and (2)	**3 543.3**	**4 051.0**	**19**	**19**

C. Programme of work

Table 15.5 *Summary of requirements by programme

Programme of work

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	1998-1999	2000-2001	1998-1999	2000-2001
(1) Regular budget				
1. Coordination and promotion of international drug control	1 480.4	2 045.1	7	8
2. International drug control monitoring and policy-making	7 542.5	7 840.6	41	42
3. Demand reduction: prevention and reduction of drug abuse	532.2	865.4	3	3
4. Supply reduction: elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking	2 471.0	3 355.6	11	12
Total (1)	**12 026.1**	**14 106.7**	**62**	**65**
(2) Extrabudgetary resources	141 338.6	199 696.6	288	301
Total (1) and (2)	**153 364.7**	**213 803.3**	**350**	**366**

Subprogramme 1
Coordination and promotion of international drug control

***Resource requirements: $2,045,100**

15.26 **This subprogramme, which is under the direct supervision of the Executive Director, aims to: (a) foster cooperation among Member States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations so as to ensure greater unity of purpose and the coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of activities in the field of drug control; (b) increase the knowledge and raise awareness among

decision makers and the general public, including relevant organizations, of the work of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and of the problems surrounding illicit drug production, abuse and trafficking; and (c) mobilize human and financial resources for the Programme.

15.27 The main activities to be carried out during the biennium under subprogramme 1 are: (a) coordination with relevant United Nations system organizations, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations; (b) raising the profile of the Programme and of the drug issue and generating financial support; (c) promotion of drug control coordination and supporting capacity-building at the regional, subregional and national levels; and (d) acting as the centre of expertise and clearing house for the exchange and analysis of information on the global drug problem.

15.28 The main changes to take place during the biennium 2000–2001 are: (a) additional activities emanating from the mandates of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, such as the publication of the *World Drug Report*; (b) the establishment of a clearing house for the exchange of information; (c) the removal of illegal drug-related information from the Internet; (d) fund-raising for and the implementation of business plans for Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) States, and regional programme frameworks for South-East Asia, including those countries that are not members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Eastern Europe, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the South African Development Community (SADC), East Africa, Mexico and Central America and the Caribbean; (e) monitoring of implementation by Member States of the decisions of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly; (f) coordination and monitoring of action taken by organizations of the United Nations system to promote the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly; and (g) enhancement of partnerships with civil society organizations.

15.29 Regular budget resources are used for the Programme's normative and standard-setting role, while extrabudgetary funds are mainly used for technical cooperation activities. Under subprogramme 1, regular budget resources fund activities related to the provision of leadership to and coordination of international drug control activities among the Programme's partners, such as United Nations entities, Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, in order to ensure unity of purpose and coherence of action in drug control by the international community; public relations activities to increase awareness among decision and opinion makers and the general public of the problem of drug abuse and its consequences; and gathering, analysing and exchanging information on the drug problem, including clearing-house functions. Extrabudgetary resources mainly fund technical cooperation activities designed to assist Governments to tackle the drug problem at the subregional and regional levels, and to enhance the capacity of Governments to plan and coordinate national efforts. Extrabudgetary resources are also used to supplement or expand core activities funded from the regular budget for research and analysis on the drug phenomenon, as well as external relations activities.

15.30 The Programme will utilize technical cooperation resources to assist Governments to enhance cooperation at the subregional and regional levels and support those arrangements through the elaboration and implementation of technical cooperation projects. Priority regions include the ECO countries of Central and Western Asia. A new programme framework for technical cooperation activities will be implemented for South-East Asia, working in collaboration with ASEAN and the Asian Development Bank. Subregional cooperation will also be strengthened in southern Africa, through SADC, and in Eastern Europe, the Caribbean and Latin America. At the national level, technical assistance will be provided to Governments to strengthen national drug control coordination bodies, and to elaborate and implement comprehensive national drug control strategies and programmes, also known as master plans.

***Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments and performance indicators**

15.31 *For the biennium 2000–2001, the objectives and corresponding expected accomplishments and performance indicators would be as indicated below. Significant external factors which may affect the achievement of the expected accomplishments are: (a) the priority placed on the coordinated approach to the drug control

activities by the Administrative Committee on Coordination, specialized agencies and other entities within the United Nations system; (b) the political will of Member States to adopt the necessary measures to formulate and implement national drug control master plans, to cooperate at the subregional, regional and global levels, to address the issue of illegal drug-related information on the Internet and to provide sufficient contributions for research, promotional activities and technical cooperation; (c) the emergence of other political factors which may overshadow the drug issue; (d) the economic situation of donor countries; and (e) the availability of suitable legislation and technical infrastructure to address the issue of filtering of illegal drug-related information on the Internet.

Objective 1. To ensure greater unity of purpose, coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of activities in the field of drug control among Member States, specialized agencies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

Expected accomplishments	*Performance indicators*
(a) Coordinated approach to the drug control related activities across the United Nations system with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme providing leadership;	Percentage of programmes or projects related to drug control within the United Nations system which are initiated by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.
(b) Coordinated programming and implementation of activities related to drug control by Governments, regional and subregional institutions and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.	(i) Number of new memoranda of understanding relating to drug control, master plans and drug control strategies adopted and implemented at the regional, subregional and international levels;
	(ii) Number of non-governmental organizations benefiting directly from projects funded by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme or involved in their execution.

Objective 2. To increase the knowledge and raise awareness among decision makers and the general public, including relevant national and international organizations, of the global drug problem, of the work of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and of the problems surrounding illicit drug production, abuse and trafficking and illegal drug-related information on the Internet.

Expected accomplishments	*Performance indicators*
(a) Governmental institutions, non-governmental organizations and the public at large have better access to information about the global drug problem and the work of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.	(i) Number of press articles, broadcasts and interviews about the work of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and number of countries in which these are issued or made; (ii) Number of copies of the *World Drug Report* sold.
(b) Timely dissemination of accurate information via the Internet on various aspects of the drug problem, in particular as regards amphetamine-type stimulants, as well as international control measures.	Frequency of updates of the Internet Web site.
(c) Development mechanisms to control illegal drug-related information on the Internet.	Number of interim arrangements established with service providers and with other relevant businesses aimed at reducing the amount of illegal drug-related information on the Internet.

Objective 3. To improve the financial sustainability of the Programme.

Expected accomplishments	*Performance indicators*
(a) Increased resources for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and a more varied and solid funding base.	(i) Level of contributions (both earmarked and non-earmarked contributions). (ii) Number of donors.

Outputs

15.32 During the biennium 2000–2001, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) *Servicing of intergovernmental/expert bodies*

(i) Substantive servicing of two meetings of the Subcommittee on Drug Control of the Administrative Committee on Coordination;

(ii) Parliamentary documentation

a. Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Biennial report on the status of the System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and annual reports of the Executive Director;

b. Subcommittee on Drug Abuse of the Administrative Committee on Coordination. Two background papers;

(iii) Other services provided. One ad hoc expert group meeting on Internet filtering; two ad hoc expert group meetings to prepare the foundation for cooperation with relevant Programme partners on the establishment of the information clearing house;

(b) *Other substantive activities (RB/XB)*

(i) Recurrent publications. *UNDCP Information Letter* (quarterly); one update of the film/video catalogue; one updated Directory of non-governmental organizations active in drug control; *United Nations Journal on Drugs and Crime* (biannual); *World Drug Report* (biennial);

(ii) Non-recurrent publications. Four technical reports on trends in synthetic drugs, particularly amphetamine-type stimulants;

(iii) Booklets, pamphlets, fact sheets, wall charts, information kits, photographs and other promotional materials;

(iv) Electronic, audio and video issuances. Two promotional videos; enhanced photographic, slide and film/video lending library;

(v) Several press releases and press conferences to enhance contacts with important international media;

(vi) Special events. Coordination of observance of the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking; two special events to mobilize civil society, in particular the business sector; two ad hoc conferences and campaigns for awareness-raising on drug control issues;

(vii) Technical material for outside users. Maintenance of the reference collection;

(c) *International cooperation and inter-agency coordination and liaison (RB/XB).* Participation in four meetings of the Administrative Committee on Coordination; liaison with the secretariat of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and its subsidiary bodies; participation in four relevant inter-agency meetings of the United Nations system; conclusion of memoranda of understanding with other organizations; cooperation with the focal points of the entities of the United Nations system; maintenance of links with non-governmental organization umbrella organizations; participation in eight meetings of the Vienna Non-Governmental Organization Committee; liaison with intergovernmental, civil society (in particular national advocacy groups), regional and subregional organizations; liaison with Governments for all aspects of fund-raising through servicing meetings with donors, dissemination of report on the use of voluntary contributions, fund-raising missions and other initiatives; developing contacts with the private sector and with Governments not yet contributing significant amounts; organization of two consultations at the regional and global levels with representatives of States, the media and the telecommunications and software industries to promote and encourage self-restraint and to develop frameworks for the removal of illegal drug-related information from the Internet; development of a worldwide clearing-house system in partnership with other international organizations, relevant national institutions and documentation centres; 40 funding agreements concluded with donor Governments in support of specific operational and technical programmes;

(d) *Technical cooperation (XB).* Advisory services to Member States and regional organizations (such as ASEAN, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, ECO, ECOWAS, the Pacific Forum, Organization of African Unity (OAU) and SADC on the development and implementation of master plans, national business plans, drug control strategies and action plans, memoranda of understanding, regional frameworks, including technical assistance for drug control capacity-building; provision of assistance to non-governmental organizations in developing countries in implementing their drug control activities subject to the agreement of relevant Governments; advisory services to Member States on their policy formulation through assessing the national drug control situation and emerging global trends; negotiations with recipient countries with a view to concluding cost-sharing arrangements; assistance to Governments on the implementation of the Action Plan on Amphetamine-

type Stimulants, as adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, with a particular focus on the Far East/South-East Asian region.

Table 15.6 *Summary of resource requirements

Subprogramme: Coordination and promotion of international drug control

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	1998-1999	2000-2001	1998-1999	2000-2001
(1) Regular budget				
Post	1 361.8	1 535.1	7	8
Non-post	118.6	510.0	–	–
Total (1)	**1 480.4**	**2 045.1**	**7**	**8**
(2) Extrabudgetary resources	2 086.7	2 387.8	18	18
Total (1) and (2)	**3 567.1**	**4 432.9**	**25**	**26**

15.33 *The estimated amount of $2,045,100 would provide for the posts shown in table 15.6, consultancy services and expert group meetings related to the establishment of the information clearing house and to security and filtering of information on the Internet, travel and external printing. The increase of $564,700 in requirements is due to the proposed establishment of one new P-3 post for the coordination of the production of the *World Drug Report*, the increase in travel requirements emanating from the mandates of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, and the printing and binding requirements for a new publication, *United Nations Journal on Drugs and Crime*.

Subprogramme 2
International drug control monitoring and policy-making

***Resource requirements: $7,840,600**

15.34 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division for Treaty Affairs and Support to Drug Control Organs. The main focus of the activities under the subprogramme is to provide support to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board. Activities under this subprogramme are normative in nature and are mainly funded by the regular budget. Nevertheless, some extrabudgetary funds support the regular budget activities. Information on and analysis of the worldwide drug control situation generated by the extrabudgetary activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme at headquarters and in the field, in particular through the Programme's field offices network, facilitate the Commission's decision-making process and regularly contribute to the International Narcotics Control Board's knowledge base, permitting it to monitor the global drug control situation.

15.35 The activities pertaining to this subprogramme are covered under the two organizational settings described below.

Secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board

15.36 The secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board implements activities that aim at achieving effective support for the Board in carrying out its treaty-mandated functions under the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and other functions

assigned to it by resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The International Narcotics Control Board secretariat will strengthen its monitoring and evaluating capabilities with respect to action taken by Governments against drug abuse and illicit trafficking, as required under international drug control treaties. The number of substances which have now been scheduled under the 1971 Convention has substantially increased and additional controls have been recommended by relevant United Nations resolutions. There has also been a large increase in the number of parties to the Convention, which has resulted in a substantial expansion of the secretariat's activities concerning psychotropic substances required to be undertaken on behalf of the Board. In the course of discharging its treaty functions, the Board has increasingly been called upon to collect and utilize a wider range of relevant information on precursors under the 1988 Convention and to assist Governments in preventing their diversion into illicit drug manufacture. To that end, priorities of the secretariat's activities will be to assist Governments to establish relevant control mechanisms, identify and analyse substances for possible international control and other issues related to treaty compliance and widely disseminate the Board's findings and annual reports.

***Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments and performance indicators**

15.37 For the biennium 2000–2001, the objectives and corresponding expected accomplishments and performance indicators would be as indicated below. Significant external factors which may affect the achievement of the expected accomplishments are: (a) the cooperation of Member States with respect to the provision of required data to the Board; and (b) the increasing globalization of the pharmaceutical industry, which renders monitoring of treaty-compliance by Governments more difficult.

Objective 1. To strengthen the International Narcotics Control Board in the execution of its quasi-judicial functions under the international drug control conventions and relevant resolutions of intergovernmental bodies, in particular those adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session in June 1998.

Expected accomplishments	*Performance indicators*
(a) Availability to the International Narcotics Control Board of reliable data, information and knowledge on the nature, patterns and trends of drug abuse and illicit trafficking and the results of analysis of such information and proposals for action.	(i) Number of Governments submitting timely and comprehensive data to the Board; (ii) Feedback from the members of the Board as regards the accessibility, quality and timeliness of information provided to them by the secretariat.
(b) Improved dialogue between the International Narcotics Control Board and Governments.	Number of Governments accepting the evaluations and the recommendations of the Board.
(c) Increased attention paid to the findings and annual reports of the International Narcotics Control Board by the international community, including the general public.	Number of references to the annual report of the Board in the deliberations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and in world press reports.

Objective 2. To enable the International Narcotics Control Board to monitor compliance by Governments with the treaty-based control measures and with the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council regarding licit supplies of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Expected accomplishments	*Performance indicators*
(a) Improved capacity of the International Narcotics Control Board to monitor and report on the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances at all stages, including the production and manufacture, international trade and domestic distribution of those substances.	(i) Trends in licit activities related to the movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances brought to the attention of the Board by the secretariat; (ii) Shortcomings in national drug control systems identified by the secretariat; (iii) Number of impediments to maintaining a proper balance between supply of and demand for drugs, identified by the secretariat.
(b) Proper monitoring of actions taken by Governments in exercising controls as provided for by the conventions and as recommended by relevant intergovernmental forums.	Number of interventions by the International Narcotics Control Board to reports received from Governments on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
(c) Prevention of diversion of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances into illicit traffic.	Number of cases of diversions and attempted diversions of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances into illicit traffic, and quantities involved.

Objective 3. To enable the International Narcotics Control Board to monitor compliance by Governments with the control measures established by the 1988 Convention and those recommended by the Economic and Social Council, and to enable Governments to establish control systems to prevent diversion of precursors into illicit channels.

Expected accomplishments	*Performance indicators*
(a) Improved capacity of the International Narcotics Control Board to monitor the licit international movement of precursor chemicals and their uses.	(i) Number of substances identified and included in the limited international special surveillance list;
	(ii) Trends in the licit international movement of precursors and their uses brought to the attention of the Board.
(b) Establishment of working mechanisms and standard operating procedures to verify the legitimacy of individual transactions to prevent diversions of precursor chemicals into illicit drug manufacture.	Number of Governments utilizing such working mechanisms and procedures.
(c) Prevention of diversion of chemicals used in illicit drug manufacture, in particular in manufacture of cocaine, heroin and amphetamine-type stimulants.	Number of cases of diversions and attempted diversions of chemicals identified and quantities involved.

Outputs

15.38 During the biennium 2000–2001, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) *Servicing of intergovernmental/expert bodies*

(i) Substantive servicing of meetings. The International Narcotics Control Board and its Standing Committee on Estimates (120 meetings); conferences or other international and regional bodies with which the Board cooperates (International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), Pompidou Group, European Commission etc.) (4 meetings);

(ii) Parliamentary documentation

a. Economic and Social Council. Annual reports of the International Narcotics Control Board;

b. International Narcotics Control Board. Four reports on inter-sessional developments, Board missions and special studies; six technical publications on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors and supplements such as estimates of narcotic drugs, as well as any other reports the Board may decide to publish; two reports to the Board on articles 14, 19, and 22 of the 1961, 1971 and 1988 conventions, respectively; two reports to the Board on progress made by Governments to reduce drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking; two reports on evaluation of follow-up action by Governments to Board missions; two reports to the Board on excessive medical use patterns of amphetamine-type stimulants worldwide; 12 reports on the functioning of international control over the licit supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and on the monitoring of precursors, including the estimates system for narcotic drugs, the assessment system of annual legitimate requirements for psychotropic substances and documentation on substances that may require scheduling, rescheduling or de-scheduling under the 1988 Convention;

four reports on analysis of data to identify new developments in illicit drug manufacture and evaluation of chemicals (precursors);

(iii) Other services provided. Two ad hoc expert group meetings to advise the Board on matters related to the implementation of the international drug control treaties; one expert group meeting to assist the Board in its assessment of substances to be put in Tables I or II of the 1988 Convention, in determining the appropriateness of existing control measures and technical issues;

(b) *Other substantive activities*

(i) Recurrent publications. Two reports of the International Narcotics Control Board in accordance with article 15 of the 1961 Convention and article 18 of the 1971 Convention; two reports of the Board for 2000 and 2001 on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention; two issues of *Narcotic Drugs: estimated world requirements for 2001 and 2002 and statistics for 1999 and 2000*; 48 issues of the *Supplement to Narcotic Drugs: estimated world requirements for 2001 and 2002 and statistics for 1999 and 2000*; two issues on psychotropic substances statistics for 1999 and 2000 (assessment of medical and scientific requirements for substances in Schedule II, requirements for import authorizations for substances in Schedules III and IV);

(ii) Press releases and conferences. Wide dissemination of the Board's findings and reports to decision makers and the general public, liaison maintained with United Nations information centres, participation in press conferences, responses to requests of media, contribution to speeches and interventions of members of the Board at international meetings, including the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council;

(iii) Technical materials for outside users

a. Annual update of the list of narcotic drugs under international control ("Yellow List"); annual update of Forms A, B and C for use by Governments to furnish statistical data and estimates to the Board required under the 1961 Convention;

b. Annual update of the list of psychotropic substances under international control ("Green List"); quarterly update of assessments of medical and scientific requirements for substances included in Schedules II, III and IV; annual update of Forms P, A/P and B/P for use by Governments to furnish data required under the 1971 Convention and related Economic and Social Council resolutions; biannual update of the table reflecting countries' requirements of import authorizations for psychotropic substances in Schedules III and IV;

c. Annual update of the list of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control ("Red List"); annual update of Form D used by Governments to furnish data required under article 12 of the 1988 Convention and related Economic and Social Council resolutions;

d. Information on relevant indicators to assist Governments to better evaluate their needs for narcotic drugs;

e. Assessment of the adequacy of estimates of national needs for narcotic drugs; establishment of annual estimates for approval by the International Narcotics Control Board, for Governments that fail to provide them and evaluation of supplementary estimates;

f. Management of an assessment system for psychotropic substances and comparative and other analyses of assessments for such substances;

g. Establishment of assessments of psychotropic substances for Governments that fail to provide them;

h. Ensure that exporting countries take assessments into account before authorizing exports, and identify whether assessments for psychotropic substances established by Governments or the Board have been respected;

i. Identify whether import and manufacture limits for narcotic drugs set by the Board have been respected;

j. Two limited international special surveillance lists of chemicals frequently used in illicit drug manufacture;

k. Annual update of training materials on the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors;

l. Information from Governments and competent international bodies on control measures and policy developments;

m. Proposal to Governments, the International Narcotics Control Board and the Commission on additional or alternative measures relating to treaty compliance;

n. Provision of information to Governments on measures taken in other countries and regular evaluation of the appropriateness of the measures;

o. Monitor trends in illicit trafficking and diversion of controlled substances, such as amphetamine-type stimulants from licit channels into illicit traffic, alert and suggest remedial measures to Governments, the Board and relevant international bodies;

p. Studies and analyses of data to identify new developments in the licit supply of and demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, such as amphetamine-type stimulants, and prepare comparative analyses;

q. Study on the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical needs;

r. Identification and investigation of reasons for data inconsistencies and remedial actions proposed as appropriate;

s. Consultations with and recommendations to the Board and Governments of producing and manufacturing countries with a view to keeping a balance between supply of and demand for opiates, avoiding proliferation of supply sources and promoting worldwide availability of opiates for medical purposes;

t. Preparation of comparative statement between consumption and assessments of psychotropic substances;

u. Determination of the legitimacy of international transactions;

v. Identification of new methods and routes of diversion and cooperate in the investigations of suspicious transactions with Governments, Interpol and the World Customs Organization;

w. Assessment of substances for possible scheduling, rescheduling, and de-scheduling under the 1988 Convention;

x. Analyses of information to establish and maintain a special international surveillance list of non-scheduled chemicals to prevent use by traffickers;

y. Data and its analysis on the licit manufacture, trade and use patterns of precursors to facilitate identification of suspicious transactions and develop and maintain database;

(c) *International cooperation and inter-agency coordination and liaison*

(i) Follow-up actions on decisions of the International Narcotics Control Board, on its behalf;

(ii) Actions on behalf of the Board on articles 14, 19 and 22 of the 1961, 1971 and 1988 Conventions, respectively;

(iii) Substantive and organizational preparations to carry out and follow up approximately 35 fact-finding and inspection missions to countries;

(iv) Coordination of the Board's activities and policies with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, WHO and other competent international bodies;

(v) Monitor drug control situations worldwide and identification of gaps in international and national control systems that may require action by the Board;

(vi) Implementation of two programmes of notification to Governments of estimates for narcotic drugs confirmed by the Board and of requests for amendments or information; four programmes of notification to Governments of assessments of medical and scientific requirements for substances in Schedules II, III and IV and of countries' requirements of import authorizations for substances in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention; six programmes of exchange of information with Governments related to suspicious transactions in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors, in order to prevent their diversion into illicit channels;

(vii) Substantive input for assistance to Governments to ensure adequate national control mechanisms for narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors;

(d) *Technical cooperation*. Organization of and participation in international training activities, workshops and consultations for national drug control administrators.

Secretariat of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and Legal Affairs Section

15.39 The secretariat of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs provides high-quality analytical, organizational and administrative support to the Commission, its subsidiary bodies and intergovernmental conferences on drug control to ensure the effective discharge of their treaty, normative and operational functions, including the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly. The secretariat also provides or requests high-quality and timely information to and from ministries of foreign affairs, permanent missions to the United Nations, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, and other international organizations, on a wide range of legal and technical issues related to the functions and decisions of the Commission and other United Nations legislative bodies on drug control.

15.40 The Legal Affairs Section provides legal services to the relevant United Nations bodies, as well as legal advice and assistance to Governments to enable them to fully implement the drug control treaties. In particular, following the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, the Section will promote measures to enhance judicial cooperation among countries pursuant to the 1988 Convention. These measures include: (a) the exchange of information on laws, practices and procedures; (b) review and enactment of implementing legislation; negotiation of bilateral and regional agreements; and (c) training and technical cooperation for judicial, prosecutorial and law enforcement personnel. To this end, the Section will build on existing legal advice and assistance programmes to expand its capacity to facilitate the exchange of relevant information among countries and relevant entities, including through the use of improved modern technology; promote subregional and regional agreements through meetings, memoranda of understanding and by the provision of model agreements; and further develop training programmes for judicial and prosecutorial personnel.

***Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments and performance indicators**

15.41 *For the biennium 2000–2001, the objectives and corresponding expected accomplishments and performance indicators would be as indicated below. Significant external factors which may affect the achievement of the expected accomplishments are: (a) willingness of countries to provide their national laws, regulations and relevant information in a form that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme can

process; and (b) availability of and accessibility of other sources of information which are necessary for reporting purposes.

Objective 1. To ensure the effective discharge of the treaty, normative and operational functions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, including the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.

Expected accomplishments	*Performance indicators*
(a) Facilitation of decision-making and provision of policy direction in the field of drug control by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.	Number of Member States expressing satisfaction with the quality of preparatory work and support.
(b) Increased interest of Member States in the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs related to the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.	Number of countries substantially engaged in the biennial reporting to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the follow-up to the special session.
(c) Higher quality and improved timeliness of information provided to Member States, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and other international organizations on legal and technical issues related to the functions and decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of other United Nations legislative bodies on drug control.	(i) Number of recipients expressing satisfaction with information and advice provided; (ii) Percentage of reports and documentation delivered to United Nations organs and subsidiary bodies by the requested date.

Objective 2. To improve the understanding of Member States, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, its subsidiary bodies, intergovernmental conferences and the International Narcotics Control Board of the international drug control treaties and to take appropriate legislative measures at the national, regional and international levels.

Expected accomplishments	*Performance indicators*
(a) Relevant parliamentary bodies are fully informed of the legal implications of matters relating to the implementation of the international drug control treaties.	Number of targeted recipients using and commenting favourably on the information and advice provided.
(b) Wider availability of legal information relevant to international drug control for reference and use by countries and other relevant entities.	Number of laws and legal materials received, indexed and published by 2001.

Outputs

15.42 During the biennium 2000–2001, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) *Servicing of intergovernmental/expert bodies*

(i) Substantive servicing of meetings. Commission on Narcotic Drugs. 25 plenary meetings and 16 meetings of the Committee of the Whole, including servicing of the reconvened session of the Commission; 8 meetings of the Extended Bureau of the Commission; 6 informal

consultations with permanent missions; and 90 plenary and working group sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

(ii) Parliamentary documentation

a. General Assembly. Annual report on activities undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and Governments relating to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly; and one biennial report on the implementation of the 1988 Convention;

b. Economic and Social Council. Annual reports of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

c. Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Annual report of the Executive Director on the operational and normative activities of the Programme; reports to guide the Commission in fulfilling functions derived from the international drug control treaties and relevant resolutions of intergovernmental bodies; biennial report on action taken by Governments to implement goals and targets for 2003 and 2008, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, and identifying additional action required; annual reports on the meetings of the five subsidiary bodies; four conference room and background papers required for meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies;

d. International Narcotic Control Board. Ad hoc reports on treaty implementation by Governments and on the functions of the Board, as may be requested by the Commission or the Board itself;

(iii) Other services provided. Three ad hoc expert group meetings on the development of international judicial cooperation among Member States to enhance the implementation of the 1988 Convention, including a meeting on international cooperation against trafficking by inland waters, following decisions of the special session of the General Assembly;

(b) *Other substantive activities*

(i) Promotion of legal instruments. Issuance of notes verbales as notifications under the drug control treaties; collection, publication and dissemination of national laws and regulations relating to international drug control to implement the drug control conventions, including anti-money-laundering and precursor control; provision of legal information and advice to States on becoming parties to the treaties and towards their full implementation; contribution to the development of model laws and agreements; response to requests from the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and related bodies and the International Narcotics Control Board for legal advice on the implementation of the international drug control treaties and related matters;

(ii) Recurrent publications. Two directories of competent national authorities under the international drug control treaties; two directories on manufacturers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their precursors under the international drug control treaties; legislative index: national laws and regulations promulgated to give effect to international drug control treaties;

(iii) Technical materials for outside users. Maintenance of legal databases on treaty adherence and national authorities; establishment and maintenance of an on-line database of national drug control legislation;

(c) *Technical cooperation*. Provision of: (i) legal information and advice to States on becoming parties to the treaties and towards their full implementation; (ii) legal advice and services relating to memoranda of understanding, contracts and working arrangements with the Programme's partners inside and outside the United Nations system; and (iii) legal advice and services to the Programme for the conclusion of subregional cooperation agreements, the financing of activities, the establishment of field offices, the modalities of project execution and the review of contracts.

Table 15.7 *Summary of resource requirements

Subprogramme: International drug control monitoring and policy-making

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	1998-1999	2000-2001	1998-1999	2000-2001
(1) Regular budget				
Post	6 722.6	6 936.4	41	42
Non-post	819.9	904.2	–	–
Total (1)	**7 542.5**	**7 840.6**	**41**	**42**
(2) Extrabudgetary resources	201.5	255.5	12	11
Total (1) and (2)	**7 744.0**	**8 096.1**	**53**	**53**

15.43 *The estimated amount of $7,840,600 would provide for the posts as shown in table 15.7, consultancy services and expert group meetings, travel of staff, external printing and other contractual services. The increase of $298,100 in resources is due to the proposed establishment of one P-4 post for the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board, the reduction in requirements for consultancy services and expert group meetings, the increase in travel requirements due mainly to the decision of the Board to undertake at least three additional country missions per year, and the proposal to contract a commercial firm to convert laws from hard copy into electronic form for access via an on-line legislative database.

Subprogramme 3
Demand reduction: prevention and reduction of drug abuse

***Resource requirement: $865,400**

15.44 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division for Operations and Analysis. During the biennium 2000–2001, emphasis will be placed on activities which will allow the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to systematically gather information on the drug abuse situation at the national, regional and global levels, with a view to establishing a data baseline and arriving at a more accurate estimation of the magnitude of the drug abuse problem. Activities will also focus on providing assistance to Member States in the design and implementation of more comprehensive and action-oriented demand-reduction strategies and programmes. These activities will help Member States to achieve the demand-reduction objectives set in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session and will also contribute to the implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction adopted at the same session. Consensus will be sought among Member States regarding key indicators and standards of data collection methodologies for measuring the magnitude of the drug abuse problem so as to enable an international comparison of drug abuse trends and to monitor progress made towards the achievement of the goals set by the Assembly at its twentieth special session. A global overview of the magnitude of the drug abuse problem will also be provided to Member States. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme will work in partnership with national institutions, researchers and practitioners, regional and international organizations and networks. The reorientation towards a participatory and proactive approach will result in a better functioning International Drug Abuse Assessment System and the formulation of more effective demand-reduction strategies and programmes that are socially and culturally relevant to individual Member States. This will allow Member States better to respond to the two time-bound goals for reducing demand, as reflected in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, which are to establish and implement new or enhanced

demand-reduction strategies and programmes by 2003 and to achieve significant and measurable results in reducing illicit demand by 2008.

15.45 Regular budget resources under subprogramme 3 are used mainly for normative and standard-setting functions, including the establishment and maintenance of networks for gathering and disseminating information on the nature and extent of drug abuse; the development of key quantitative and qualitative indicators on drug abuse; the elaboration of harmonized data-collection methodologies; and the analysis of drug abuse trends for use by policy makers. Regular budget resources are also used to identify effective strategies, approaches and methodologies to reduce illicit drug demand and to disseminate information on best practices in various aspects of demand reduction. These normative efforts are buttressed by activities, mainly funded with extrabudgetary resources, to develop, implement and evaluate experimental and model programmes and projects adapted to different circumstances, as well as for the publication of manuals and handbooks.

15.46 The United Nations International Drug Control Programme will significantly increase its technical cooperation activities in support of action by Governments to develop strategies, policies and programmes to implement the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction. The thrust of efforts will be twofold. First, the Programme will implement a business plan to develop a comprehensive assessment of the magnitude of the global drug abuse problem in order to establish needed baseline data for national and international drug control policy-making and programme development. To this end, the Programme will provide expert advice and assistance to countries in order to improve the effectiveness of national drug abuse data and information collection and analysis mechanisms, including training of national experts. Second, it will provide technical assistance to Governments to meet the targets set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session to establish and implement new or enhanced demand reduction strategies and programmes by 2003 and to achieve significant and measurable results in reducing illicit demand by 2008. Care will be taken to ensure that the programmes are adapted to local conditions. In this context, technical advice and assistance will be provided on effective integrated prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes and techniques. Efforts will focus on five priority areas: community-wide prevention; prevention in the workplace; prevention among young people; treatment and rehabilitation, with emphasis on community approaches and gender-sensitive interventions; and methods of communication effective in changing attitudes and behaviour. Assistance will also be provided to mobilize communities and civil society to promote a society free of drug abuse and to provide alternatives to abuse of drugs, focusing in particular on investing in and working with youth. Pilot and demonstration activities will be elaborated, implemented, monitored and evaluated. New initiatives will be undertaken in sub-Saharan Africa to decrease illicit demand in selected countries, in line with the priorities identified in the ECOWAS and SADC drug control action plans. Also of significance will be demand-reduction activities undertaken in the context of a programme framework for South-East Asia in cooperation with Governments and regional institutions, including ASEAN and the Asian Development Bank. Cooperation will also be reinforced with the international financial institutions, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and WHO, and with regional bodies, including the European Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (OAS), OAU, ECOWAS, SADC and the Pompidou Group.

***Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments and performance indicators**

15.47 *For the biennium 2000–2001, the objectives and corresponding expected accomplishments and performance indicators would be as indicated below. Significant external factors which may affect the achievement of the expected accomplishments are: (a) developments which affect national priorities and the willingness of Member States to adopt measures that would address the issue of drug demand reduction; and (b) the ability of Member States to provide information in a timely manner.

Objective 1. To enable international comparison of drug abuse trends and the monitoring of progress towards the achievement of the goals set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

Expected accomplishments	*Performance indicators*
(a) Consensus reached by Member States on key indicators and standards of data collection in order to measure the magnitude of the drug abuse problem.	Number of key indicators and standardized methodologies agreed upon by Member States.
(b) Increased use of standardized methodologies and key indicators by Member States for the collection of data on drug abuse.	Number of Member States using standardized methodologies for the collection of data on drug abuse on at least one of the key indicators.
(c) Commission on Narcotic Drugs is fully informed of the magnitude of the drug abuse problem for policy-making in the area of demand reduction.	(i) Entry into the database of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System by November each year of data required for the preparation of the report to be submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
	(ii) Number of Member States expressing satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of the documentation prepared for sessions of the Commission.

Objective 2. To enable Member States to adopt action-oriented demand reduction strategies designed to achieve the goals set by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, with specific emphasis on more cost-effective treatment approaches and more effective prevention programmes in the workplace and among young people.

Expected accomplishments	*Performance indicators*
(a) More comprehensive demand reduction strategies and programmes implemented by Member States.	(i) Number of Member States having adopted new or enhanced demand reduction plans and strategies incorporating action by public health, social welfare and law enforcement authorities and civil society, in line with the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;
	(ii) Consensus reached among Member States on key components of demand reduction strategies and programmes.
(b) Acceptance and use by Member States of principles of effective prevention in the workplace and among young people.	Consensus reached among Member States on what constitutes principles of effective prevention among young people and in the workplace.
(c) Enhanced drug abuse treatment efficiency programmes, designed on the basis of needs assessment and evaluation.	Number of Member States implementing treatment programmes designed on the basis of needs assessment and evaluation results.

Objective 3. To enable 25 countries to acquire more accurate data or reasonable estimates on key drug abuse indicators.

Expected accomplishments	*Performance indicators*
New or enhanced data collection systems in place in 25 countries.	Number of Member States having established an institutional framework (focal point, budgetary arrangements etc.) for the collection of national data on drug abuse.

Outputs

15.48 During the biennium 2000–2001, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) *Servicing of intergovernmental/expert bodies (RB/XB)*

(i) Parliamentary documentation. Annual report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on the extent, patterns and trends of drug abuse throughout the world, based on responses to the annual reports questionnaire and supplemental information provided by Governments;

(ii) Other services provided. Three ad hoc expert group meetings on key indicators on drug abuse for the standardization of data-collection methods; three intergovernmental working group meetings to finalize an action plan for the implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction; four thematic expert meetings for the development of demand-reduction strategies;

(b) *Other substantive activities (XB)*

(i) Recurrent publications. Eight issues of newsletters on prevention among youth;

(ii) Non-recurrent publications. One manual on principles of workplace prevention; one handbook on design and implementation of prevention programmes among youth; one inventory of best practice for reaching out to vulnerable young people; one handbook on the evaluation of costs and effects of drug abuse treatment;

(iii) Technical materials for outside users. Three protocols for estimation of total annual prevalence among the general population, number of dependent/problematic drug users, and prevalence of drug use among the youth, respectively; development of the database of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System for the analysis and dissemination of information on drug abuse and demand reduction to governmental officials, researchers and the general public; and revision of the annual report questionnaire;

(c) *International cooperation and inter-agency coordination and liaison (RB/XB).* Twelve consultation meetings with international and regional drug abuse epidemiology networks; 10 consultation meetings on epidemiology, action-oriented strategies, prevention and treatment with United Nations organizations such as WHO, ILO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); preparations for the adoption by Member States of an action plan for the implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction; one world drug epidemiology conference;

(d) *Technical cooperation (XB).* Advisory services to Member States on the implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction by means of ad hoc expert missions, and on capacity-building in the collection of data on demand reduction in accordance with the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session; 25 country reports on the level of expertise and capacity to collect, report and analyse drug abuse data (needs assessment); 25 national action plans for capacity-building in data collection and analysis; four national/regional

seminars on workplace prevention for employees' and employers' associations and governmental agencies; 6 thematic workshops on prevention among youth for youth programmes and non-governmental organizations, on issues such as innovative outreach approaches, effective communication strategies and youth-friendly services; 9 regional expert meetings for the identification of epidemiology training needs; and 9 regional epidemiology training seminars for national institutions, focal points and experts.

Table 15.8 **Summary of resource requirements**

**Subprogramme: Demand reduction: prevention and reduction of drug abuse*

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	1998-1999	2000-2001	1998-1999	2000-2001
(1) Regular budget				
Post	498.0	498.0	3	3
Non-post	34.2	367.4	–	–
Total (1)	**532.2**	**865.4**	**3**	**3**
(2) Extrabudgetary resources	38 208.9	54 298.4	86	88
Total (1) and (2)	**38 741.1**	**55 163.8**	**89**	**91**

15.49 *The estimated amount of $865,400 would provide for posts, expert group meetings, travel of staff and contractual services. The proposed increase of $333,200 in resources is due to the increase in the number of expert group meetings and travel requirements resulting from the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and the proposed contracting of services to develop a new database for the International Drug Abuse Assessment System.

Subprogramme 4
Supply reduction: elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking

***Resource requirements: $3,355,600**

15.50 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division for Operations and Analysis. During the biennium 2000–2001, greater efforts will be required in developing the law enforcement capabilities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and enhancing its alternative development, data-collection and analysis activities, based on the priorities of the medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001. Alternative development will focus on the follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, endorsed by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (resolution S-20/4). The Programme is playing a catalytic role in the development of a comprehensive and reliable international monitoring mechanism, including the development of a scientifically sound yield assessment methodology and the determination of yield figures for selected countries to guide and assess the progress of measures implemented by the international community to eliminate or significantly reduce the illicit cultivation of cannabis, coca and opium poppy by 2008. The international mechanism, built around national monitoring capacities linked through regional and global networks, could be fully operational by 2001. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme will continue to provide information on scientific aspects of clandestine synthetic drugs, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, emerging trends in their illicit manufacture, trafficking and

consumption, in order to perform the functions of an international clearing house. The Programme will also continue to focus on the implementation of its quality assurance programme, on the harmonization of methods and procedures for the identification and analysis of drugs, including drug impurity profiling, as well as on technical assistance and training activities in the scientific field. In the area of money-laundering, the Programme's activities will continue to be geared towards giving effect to the Political Declaration and the plan of action on countering money-laundering adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. The Programme will provide advisory services to the judicial, financial and law enforcement sectors at the national level, as well as data and analysis of money-laundering issues and trends so that Member States will be aware of pressing issues, and formulate and implement adequate policies to fight effectively against money-laundering.

15.51 Under this subprogramme, functions funded by the regular budget include information gathering, analysis and generation of reports on illicit drug trafficking for the use of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, and the ongoing scientific work of the Programme's laboratory, which develops drug-testing standards and provides an international frame of reference for national laboratories, including the elaboration of methodologies and production of manuals and guidelines in this highly technical field. Core competencies in financial investigations, law enforcement and alternative development, including standard-setting functions, are also funded by the regular budget. Extrabudgetary resources are used for the gathering and analysis of data and information, additional technical reports to the Commission, development of legal and technical standards and guidelines and maintenance of data banks on the nature and extent of illicit cultivation, provision of assistance to Governments to strengthen their national legislation on illicit drugs and precursor chemicals, and training of judges and prosecutors as well as law enforcement, financial investigation and other professionals.

15.52 Technical cooperation activities include the elaboration of a comprehensive business plan to establish an international system to monitor the extent and evolution of illicit cultivation of narcotic crops worldwide in order to provide support to Governments in eliminating or significantly reducing the illicit cultivation of narcotic crops by 2008, in active partnership with the countries concerned. Assistance is provided to States to monitor illicit cultivation through appropriate survey methodologies. Experimental and model programmes and projects that could be adapted to different circumstances will be elaborated with a view to eradicating illicit crops through alternative development. The impact of alternative development interventions and effective strategies, approaches, projects and programmes to eliminate illicit cultivation will be assessed, and findings shared among countries. Innovative participatory approaches and best practices and lessons learned in the design, planning and implementation of alternative development programmes will be tailored to local conditions, and disseminated. The concerned national institutions in the countries most affected will be strengthened, enabling them to elaborate, implement, monitor and evaluate integrated national programmes designed to eliminate illicit crops through alternative development and other modalities. Concerned States will be assisted to secure adequate financial and technical assistance and support for their alternative development programmes, particularly from the international financial institutions, non-governmental organizations, relevant United Nations organizations and the private sector.

15.53 The Programme's assistance to Governments to suppress illicit drug trafficking has two main thrusts. First, assistance will be provided to strengthen national law enforcement institutions. States will be assisted also in the adoption and implementation of harmonized laws and regulations to prosecute effectively drug traffickers and to prevent financial systems from being used to launder illicit proceeds. Training will be provided to prosecutors, judges and investigators to enable them to handle drug cases effectively. Second, the Programme will continue to promote and support practical intercountry cooperation at the subregional and regional levels in order to suppress the flow of illicit drugs and precursors, and strengthen judicial cooperation among countries in dismantling drug trafficking organizations. The Programme will provide assistance to countries to strengthen their national drug-testing laboratories which support police and customs action against drug trafficking. The Programme's assistance will mainly target those areas used to traffic opiates from the major producing areas in Central and South-East Asia, and cocaine from the

Andean region. Of particular importance will be supporting and enhancing cooperation arrangements in Central and Western Asia, South-East Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

***Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments and performance indicators**

15.54 **For the biennium 2000–2001, the objectives and corresponding expected accomplishments and performance indicators would be as indicated below. Significant external factors which may affect the achievement of the expected accomplishments are: (a) the willingness of Member States, national and international organizations to provide the international community with relevant data and to share responsibility for funding rural development measures geared at eliminating illicit crops; (b) the interest in and responsiveness to money-laundering problems by Member States, and national and international organizations; (c) actions of other players in the field of money-laundering; (d) the responsiveness of national drug-testing laboratories to participate actively in the international collaborative exercise; and (e) the willingness of donor countries to provide funds for activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to strengthen drug-testing laboratories and to develop the professional skills of drug analysts.

Objective 1. To strengthen the capacity of Governments to formulate effective policies, strategies and countermeasures relating to supply reduction aspects of the illicit drug phenomenon.

Expected accomplishments	*Performance indicators*
(a) Increased availability to Member States, national and international organizations and other institutions of meaningful, reliable and timely guidance, data, information and analyses related to the supply reduction aspects of the illicit drug phenomenon, including alternative development and of countermeasures and strategies for their application.	Number of copies of technical materials, such as manuals, brochures and data, disseminated to national competent authorities, international organizations and other institutions.
(b) Acceptance and integration into national development plans and international strategies of innovative approaches and best practices advocated by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on law enforcement and alternative development.	Number of countries integrating the strategies and recommendations of the Programme into national and international drug control policies.

Objective 2. To enable Member States and the international community to assess the progress made and effectiveness of measures launched to reach the objective adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session for the elimination or significant reduction of the illicit cultivation of cannabis, coca and opium poppy, to detect displacements and emergence of illicit cultivation and to take preventive measures.

Expected accomplishments	*Performance indicators*
(a) The establishment and operationalization of a comprehensive and international monitoring mechanism on the illicit cultivation of cannabis, coca and opium poppy.	(i) Number of countries establishing monitoring mechanisms and participating in the international monitoring mechanism;
	(ii) Number of producing areas on which data has been collected on illicit cultivation problem;
	(iii) Timely issuance of the annual report of the United Nations Drug Control Programme on the situation of illicit cultivation in the world.
(b) Increased number of Member States that are able to design and implement more effective policies to eliminate or significantly reduce the illicit cultivation of cannabis, coca and opium poppy, as approved by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.	Number of countries designing and implementing such policies.

Objective 3. To make international action against money-laundering and proceeds of crime more effective, ensuring substantial progress towards the implementation of the goals set out in the Political Declaration and the plan of action on countering money-laundering adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

Expected accomplishments	*Performance indicators*
(a) Increased availability to Member States, national and international organizations and other institutions of meaningful, reliable and timely guidance, data, information and analyses related to money-laundering.	(i) Number of copies of studies, publications and other technical materials disseminated to Member States, national and international organizations and other institutions;
	(ii) Number of users of the Anti-Money-Laundering International Database on national legislative provisions.
(b) Substantial progress made towards achieving the 2003 deadline for the adoption and implementation of effective measures against money-laundering, set out in the Political Declaration and the plan of action on countering money-laundering, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.	Number of countries adopting effective measures to fight money-laundering, such as the establishment of legislative and administrative law enforcement structures, including financial investigation services.

Objective 4. To improve the capacity of Governments in drug testing and detection and to promote harmonization and standardization in this area.

Expected accomplishments	*Performance indicators*
(a) Use by national and international institutions engaged in drug control of high-quality, up-to-date working standards, guidelines, curricula, methodologies and procedures for drug testing and detection, and up-to-date scientific data and information.	(i) Number of national and international institutions using scientific data, information, working tools and standards provided by the United Nations Drug Control Programme; (ii) Number of laboratories actively participating in the International Collaborative Exercise.
(b) Improvement of the capacity of Member States in drug testing and detection.	Percentage of participating national laboratories performing drug analysis in accordance with established standards.

Outputs

15.55 During the biennium 2000–2001, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) *Servicing of intergovernmental/expert bodies (RB/XB)*

(i) Substantive services of meetings

a. Four meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs;

b. Substantive services to the International Narcotics Control Board, regional meetings of heads of national narcotic drug law enforcement agencies and subsidiary bodies of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and other relevant United Nations bodies on law enforcement and money-laundering countermeasures and on trends in money-laundering and illicit trafficking;

(ii) Parliamentary documentation. Annual reports to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on: (a) the global situation with regard to illicit drug trafficking; and (b) the follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development;

(iii) Other services provided. One expert group meeting on the development of model guidelines for law enforcement activities for countering criminal diversion of precursors; three meetings of the Standing Panel on the International Quality Assurance Programme to prepare a protocol for validation studies and to analyse and evaluate the outcome of the two rounds per year of the international collaborative exercise; three expert group meetings related to scientific aspects of the identification and assay of controlled substances; one expert group meeting on the development of model guidelines for law enforcement authorities on clandestine drug laboratories, with particular emphasis on those manufacturing amphetamine-type stimulants; two expert group meetings to review experiences and produce recommendations on participatory approaches and on best practice in alternative development; two expert group meetings related to standards and models on information technologies and the fight against money-laundering and on the assessment of the vulnerability of States to money-laundering;

(b) *Other substantive activities (RB/XB)*

(i) Promotion of legal instruments, including development of related standards. Assessment of the success and level of application of proven law enforcement countermeasures; awareness-raising on and promotion of anti-money-laundering provisions contained in the 1988 Convention, the Political Declaration and the plan of action on countering money-laundering and other international instruments and standards; processing and analysis of supply reduction aspects of the annual report questionnaires submitted by Governments;

(ii) Recurrent publications

a. Individual seizure data with analytical reviews of selected trafficking patterns or trafficking regions (biannual);

b. Guideline for use by laboratory and law enforcement personnel on procedures related to drug detection, handling and disposal (biennial);

c. Guidelines and relevant information on the characterization/profiling of key narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (biennial);

d. Revision of multilingual dictionary (biennial);

e. Revised manuals on recommended methods for the identification and analysis of controlled drugs (annual);

f. Scientific and technical notes (SCITEC) (annual);

g. Supply of and trafficking in illicit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (annual);

h. Report on illicit cultivation of narcotic crops (annual);

i. Production and publication of joint strategic analyses of the drug trafficking phenomena, in collaboration with Interpol and the World Customs Organization (annual);

(iii) Non-recurrent publications. Study on methodology to assess the yield of opium and coca leaf and yield figures; protocol for validation studies (inter-laboratory studies to validate analytical methods);

(iv) Technical materials for outside users

a. Development and maintenance of a Web site providing information on law enforcement training activities;

b. Maintenance of a reference centre for law enforcement policies, strategies and countermeasures against illicit trafficking, based in part on information submitted by Member States under their treaty obligations;

c. Two technical reports on law enforcement aspects of drug control;

d. Two technical papers and guidelines related to gender mainstreaming in alternative development, and to institution-building and capacity development in alternative development;

e. Data and facts on money-laundering collected, analysed and made available to States through the publication of studies and research on the issue so as to enhance the knowledge of the international community on the money-laundering phenomenon (12 research studies, occasional papers and/or analyses);

f. Eight evaluation reports of the result of the international collaborative exercise (evaluation of analytical data from participating laboratories);

g. Eight summary reports of the international collaborative exercise (statistical analysis of data from participating laboratories);

h. Four issues of selected bibliographies and articles on the identification and analysis of controlled drugs, chemicals and precursors for the use of national drug-testing laboratories;

i. Distribution worldwide of approximately 2,500 copies of technical documents, such as United Nations manuals, a multilingual dictionary of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control, scientific and technical notes, bibliographies and articles to national drug-testing laboratories, law enforcement agencies and health institutions;

j. Approximately 1,000 reference samples to national drug-testing laboratories;

k. Maintenance and updating of a databank on cultivation of illicit crops and manufacture, trafficking, prices and seizures of illicit crops;

l. Contributions to electronic networks for information exchange and discussions on alternative development and related fields;

m. An electronic network accessible to State institutions and concerned international organizations, including a database on money-laundering legislation, a library and other elements to ensure proper diffusion of relevant information and appropriate coordination of technical cooperation activities;

n. A roster of high-level experts in the financial, legal and law enforcement fields related to money-laundering;

(c) *International cooperation and inter-agency coordination and liaison (RB.XB)*

(i) Participation in two ad hoc expert groups meetings on alternative development issues and related fields;

(ii) Effective coordination of efforts with international organizations and other institutions or partners involved in research on money-laundering and in technical cooperation;

(iii) Provision of scientific support, information, advice and services to Governments, national institutions, and international organizations on a wide range of scientific and technical issues related to drug matters;

(iv) Participation in ad hoc expert groups/meetings on money-laundering issues of the Financial Action Task Force, OAS, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, Interpol, the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force, the Commonwealth Secretariat and other organizations active in this field;

(v) In cooperation with other relevant organizations, development of a mechanism for the collection and exchange of reliable scientific laboratory data as well as of information on the drug situation in support of operational and intelligence activities, in particular with regard to synthetic drugs;

(vi) Annual participation in scientific meetings related to the detection, identification and assay of controlled substances;

(vii) Implementation of two testing rounds per year of the international collaborative exercise with 100 laboratories, covering performance of analysis of unknown samples based on Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 3 (S-VIII), paragraph 9 (b);

(viii) Participation in two ad hoc expert group meetings of Interpol and the World Customs Organization on trafficking data and law enforcement issues;

(ix) Increased cooperation in alternative development with agencies of the United Nations system and relevant financial institutions through consultation and advisory services;

(d) *Technical cooperation (XB)*

(i) Four missions to provide technical assistance to Governments in law enforcement and alternative development;

(ii) Eight missions to provide assistance and training on survey methodologies to officials monitoring illicit narcotic crop cultivation at the national level;

(iii) Twenty-four training seminars or workshops for governmental agencies and financial institutions on the prevention, detection and suppression of money-laundering;

(iv) Four missions to assist Member States with technical advice and support in the conduct of ongoing financial investigations related to money-laundering;

(v) Four missions to assist Member States in establishing and rendering operational financial investigation services to investigate money-laundering and related offences;

(vi) Provision of advisory services to Member States in adapting their legal and institutional framework and putting it in compliance with international conventions and international standards;

(vii) Development of field tests for national law enforcement authorities to differentiate selected precursors and groups of substances with closely related chemical structure;

(viii) Implementation of eight national/regional laboratory development projects; strengthen and/or establish 14 national drug-testing laboratories;

(ix) Provision of approximately 500 drug and precursor testing kits to competent national authorities;

(x) Provision of training to 25 scientists of national drug-testing laboratories;

(xi) Training modules on procedures for drug analysis;

(xii) One regional/subregional workshop for heads of national drug-testing laboratories;

(xiii) Establishment of regional/international networks for coordination of information flows and cooperation for the monitoring of illicit narcotic crops cultivation;

(xiv) Production and dissemination of a guideline on survey methodologies for the monitoring of illicit narcotic crops;

(xv) Establishment of effective national monitoring mechanisms for illicit narcotic crop cultivation in producing areas;

(xvi) Establishment of cooperation agreements for joint survey activities on illicit narcotic crop cultivation.

Table 15.9 **Summary of resource requirements**

Subprogramme: Supply reduction: elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
	1998–1999	*2000–2001*	*1998–1999*	*2000–2001*
(1) Regular budget				
Post	1 814.5	2 028.3	11	11
Non-post	656.5	1 327.3	–	–
Total (1)	**2 471.0**	**3 355.6**	**11**	**12**
(2) Extrabudgetary resources	100 841.5	142 754.9	172	184
Total (1) and (2)	**103 312.5**	**146 110.5**	**183**	**196**

15.56 *The estimated amount of $3,355,600 would provide for posts, consultancy services and expert group meetings, travel of staff, external printing, general operating expenses, supplies and materials, furniture and equipment. The increase in resources is due to the proposed establishment of a new P-4 post to strengthen the monitoring of illicit drugs, and increased requirements for consultancies, expert group meetings, travel of staff resulting from the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, maintenance of data-processing equipment and information system equipment, and hardware and software components.

D. Programme support

Resource requirements (exclusively extrabudgetary)

15.57 Programme support, which is covered under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, includes the Programme Support Service, which provides services in the area of finance, personnel and general services, and a share of electronic data-processing support service. Support services are also provided by the United Nations Office at Vienna, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), UNDP and the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts and are reimbursed under the Fund. The proposed budget outline for the Fund for the biennium 2000–2001 was submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for its review in February 1999 and was approved by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in March 1999.

Table 15.10 ***Summary of resource requirements**

Programme support

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		*Posts*	
	1998-1999	*2000-2001*	*1998-1999*	*2000-2001*
(1) Regular budget				
Post	–	–	–	–
Non-post	–	–	–	–
Total (1)	–	–	–	–
(2) Extrabudgetary resources	10 142.0	11 513.2	17	17
Total (1) and (2)	**10 142.0**	**11 513.2**	**17**	**17**

Annex

Indicative resource tables and narratives

Table 15.11 **Summary of requirements by component**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Component	*1996-1997 expenditures*	*1998-1999 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2000-2001 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Policy-making organs	771.0	943.4	128.6	13.6	1 072.0	48.0	1 120.0
Executive direction and management	1 407.4	1 758.9	85.5	4.8	1 844.4	59.5	1 903.9
Programme of work	13 242.8	12 026.1	2 080.6	17.3	14 106.7	428.3	14 535.0
Total	**15 421.2**	**14 728.4**	**2 294.7**	**15.5**	**17 023.1**	**535.8**	**17 558.9**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1996-1997 expenditures	*1998-1999 estimates*	*Source of funds*	*2000-2001 estimates*
–	–	(a) Services in support of	
		(i) United Nations organizations	–
8 222.2	10 142.0	(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	11 513.2
		(b) Substantive activities	
		Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control	
26 032.6	28 123.0	Programme	31 903.2
		(c) Operational projects	
		Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control	
70 099.9	115 000.0	Programme	170 000.0
104 354.7	**153 265.0**		**213 416.4**
119 775.9	**167 993.4**		**230 975.3**

Table 15.12 **Summary of requirements by object of expenditure**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	*1996-1997 expenditures*	*1998-1999 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2000-2001 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	12 397.9	11 644.1	600.9	5.1	12 245.0	365.9	12 610.9
Other staff costs	784.1	391.3	65.9	16.8	457.2	13.9	471.1
Non-staff compensation	86.0	86.0	–	–	86.0	–	86.0
Consultants and experts	411.7	585.8	490.9	83.7	1 076.7	32.4	1 109.1
Travel	955.2	1 182.2	360.7	30.5	1 542.9	75.0	1 617.9
Contractual services	405.3	396.1	371.6	93.8	767.7	23.2	790.9
General operating expenses	46.9	154.8	158.5	102.3	313.3	9.4	322.7
Hospitality	3.0	2.7	–	–	2.7	–	2.7
Supplies and materials	154.8	134.8	–	–	134.8	4.1	138.9
Furniture and equipment	176.3	150.6	246.2	163.4	396.8	11.9	408.7
Total	**15 421.2**	**14 728.4**	**2 294.7**	**15.5**	**17 023.1**	**535.8**	**17 558.9**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*[a]

1996-1997 expenditures	*1998-1999 estimates*	*Object of expenditure*	*2000-2001 estimates*
40 634.0	52 067.5	Posts	61 920.3
305.4	238.0	Other staff costs	260.3
3 546.6	5 791.7	Consultants and experts	15 797.9
3 330.8	5 079.3	Travel	6 820.8
16 758.4	27 504.0	Contractual services	35 381.6
6 378.3	8 102.7	General operating expenses	10 546.3
2 742.3	4 618.5	Supplies and materials	9 988.2
12 928.9	21 422.0	Furniture and equipment	31 256.4
898.3	1 473.2	Alteration and improvement of premises	2 177.7
9 384.6	14 337.1	Grants and contributions	20 543.3
7 447.1	12 631.0	Other expenditure	18 723.6
104 354.7	**153 265.0**	**Total**	**213 416.4**
119 775.9	**167 993.4**	**Total (1) and (2)**	**230 975.3**

[a] Includes all resources under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including the biennial support budget and Programme-funded projects implemented by the Programme, other international and non-governmental organizations and Governments.

Table 15.13 **Post requirements**

Programme: International drug control

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*[a]		*Total*	
	1998-1999	*2000-2001*	*1998-1999*	*2000-2001*	*1998-1999*	*2000-2001*	*1998-1999*	*2000-2001*
Professional category and above								
USG	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
D-2	1	1	–	–	3	3	4	4
D-1	2	2	–	–	10	10	12	12
P-5	6	6	–	–	37	35	43	41
P-4/3	25	28	–	–	68	78	93	106
P-2/1	9	9	–	–	41	41	50	50
Total	**44**	**47**	**–**	**–**	**159**	**167**	**203**	**214**
General Service category								
Principal level	3	3	–	–	25	25	28	28
Other level	21	21	–	–	134	139	155	160
Total	**24**	**24**	**–**	**–**	**159**	**164**	**183**	**188**
Grand total	**68**	**71**	**–**	**–**	**318**	**331**	**386**	**402**

[a] Includes all extrabudgetary posts of the Programme funded under the biennial support budget of the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as well as posts established under project activities executed by the Programme, with the exception of local posts established under projects at the country level

A. Policy-making organs

Table 15.14 **Summary of requirements by policy-making organs**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Regular budget

Policy-making organ	*1996-1997 expenditures*	*1998-1999 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2000-2001 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Commission on Narcotic Drugs	197.9	368.2	18.0	4.8	386.2	18.8	405.0
International Narcotics Control Board	573.1	575.2	110.6	19.2	685.8	29.2	715.0
Total	**771.0**	**943.4**	**128.6**	**13.6**	**1 072.0**	**48.0**	**1 120.0**

Table 15.15 **Summary of requirements by object of expenditure**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Regular budget

Object of expenditure	*1996-1997 expenditures*	*1998-1999 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2000-2001 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Non-staff compensation	86.0	86.0	–	–	86.0	–	86.0
Travel	685.0	857.4	128.6	14.9	986.0	48.0	1 034.0
Total	**771.0**	**943.4**	**128.6**	**13.6**	**1 072.0**	**48.0**	**1 120.0**

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Non-staff compensation

15.58 The proposed amount of $86,000, at maintenance level, relates to the emoluments paid to the members of the Board in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/218 of 17 December 1980 ($5,000 to the Chairman, $4,000 to the 2 Vice-Chairpersons and $3,000 to the other 10 members annually).

Travel

15.59 The estimated requirements of $986,000, reflecting an increase of $128,600, relate to the travel costs of: (a) one representative each from the 53 States members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the President of the International Narcotics Control Board and the Chairman of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East to attend the annual sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and one resumed session of the Commission to be held every second year of the biennium in order to discuss and approve the programme budget of the Fund of the Programme; (b) 23 representatives to the two annual meetings of the Subcommission (the number of representatives increased from 20 to 23, as a result, on the one hand, of Economic and Social Council decision 1996/248, by which the Council approved the application of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan for membership in the Subcommission, and on the other hand, the resignation, in February 1997, of Sweden as a member of the Subcommission); (c) five sessions of the Board; and (d) the conduct of local inquiries, the number of which is expected to increase, in accordance with article 14 of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the 1972 Protocol. The increase of $128,600 is due to the holding of one additional session of the Board ($83,000), three additional missions per year to be carried out by Board members ($27,600) and additional travel requirements for the members of the Subcommission ($18,000).

B. Executive direction and management

Table 15.16 **Summary of requirements by object of expenditure**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	*1996-1997 expenditures*	*1998-1999 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2000-2001 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	1 345.4	1 247.2	–	–	1 247.2	39.9	1 287.1
Other staff costs	–	391.3	65.9	16.8	457.2	13.9	471.1
Consultants and experts	–	41.8	11.4	27.2	53.2	1.6	54.8
Travel	59.0	75.9	8.2	10.8	84.1	4.1	88.2
Hospitality	3.0	2.7	–	–	2.7	–	2.7
Total	**1 407.4**	**1 758.9**	**85.5**	**4.8**	**1 844.4**	**59.5**	**1 903.9**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1996-1997 expenditures	*1998-1999 estimates*	*Source of funds*	*2000-2001 estimates*
–	–	(a) Services in support of	
–	–	(i) United Nations organizations	–
–	–	(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	
486.3	1 784.4	(b) Substantive activities	2 206.6
–	–	(c) Operational projects	
486.3	**1 784.4**		**2 206.6**
1 893.7	**3 543.3**		**4 110.5**

Table 15.17 **Post requirements**

Programme: Executive direction and management

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*		*Total*	
	1998-1999	*2000-2001*	*1998-1999*	*2000-2001*	*1998-1999*	*2000-2001*	*1998-1999*	*2000-2001*
Professional category and above								
USG	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
D-1	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2
P-5	1	1	–	–	1	1	2	2
P-4/3	1	1	–	–	4	4	5	5
P-2/1	1	1	–	–	2	2	3	3
Total	**4**	**4**	**–**	**–**	**9**	**9**	**13**	**13**
General Service category								
Principal level	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Other level	1	1	–	–	4	4	5	5
Total	**2**	**2**	**–**	**–**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**6**
Grand total	**6**	**6**	**–**	**–**	**13**	**13**	**19**	**19**

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

15.60 An estimated amount of $1,247,200 would provide for the continuation of the established posts shown in table 15.7.

Other staff costs

15.61 Estimated requirements of $457,200, representing an increase of $65,900, would include: (a) $426,500 for general temporary assistance for: (i) carrying out the recurrent activities as approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolutions 1996/29, on action to strengthen international cooperation to control precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their diversion, and 1996/30, on measures to combat diversion of psychotropic substances and to establish effective control over operations carried out by intermediaries in international trade of psychotropic substances; (ii) the replacement of staff on extended sick leave or maternity leave and assistance during periods of peak workload; and (iii) editorial services for the *World Drug Report*; and (b) $30,700 for overtime. The resources for general temporary assistance and overtime are centrally allocated under executive direction and management. The increase of $65,900 is due to additional requirements for temporary assistance to edit the *World Drug Report*.

Consultants and experts

15.62 An estimated amount of $53,200, representing an increase of $11,400, would be required for the services of consultants with specialized expertise to develop new policy directions as a follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly and to design a conceptual framework for a management information system on the flow and analysis of strategic information, with a view to improving executive direction and management. The increase of $11,400 is due to the need for additional expertise in a number of areas related to follow-up to the special session.

Travel

15.63 An estimated provision of $84,100, representing an increase of $8,200, would be required for the attendance by the Executive Director and his staff at meetings of the regular sessions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies concerned with drug control matters. Travel is also foreseen for the Senior Evaluation Officer to participate in the meetings of the Inter-Agency Working Group on Evaluation to be held in New York and at Geneva, and to participate in the meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination in connection with the consideration of the medium-term plan for the period 2002–2005.

Hospitality

15.64 An amount of $2,700, at the maintenance level, would be required for the cost of official functions to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board.

C. Programme of work

15.65 The estimated percentage distribution of resources among subprogrammes would be as follows:

Subprogramme	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary
	(percentage)	
1. Coordination and promotion of international drug control	14.5	1.2
2. International drug control monitoring and policy-making	55.6	0.1
3. Demand reduction: prevention and reduction of drug abuse	6.1	27.2
4. Supply reduction: elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking	23.8	71.5
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**

Table 15.18 **Summary of requirements by object of expenditure**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	1996-1997 expenditures	1998-1999 appropriations	Resource growth		Total before recosting	Recosting	2000-2001 estimates
			Amount	Percentage			
Posts	11 052.5	10 396.9	600.9	5.7	10 997.8	326.0	11 323.8
Other staff costs[a]	784.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Consultants and experts	411.7	544.0	479.5	88.1	1 023.5	30.8	1 054.3
Travel	211.2	248.9	223.9	89.9	472.8	22.9	495.7
Contractual services	405.3	396.1	371.6	93.8	767.7	23.2	790.9
General operating expenses	46.9	154.8	158.5	102.3	313.3	9.4	322.7
Supplies and materials	154.8	134.8	–	–	134.8	4.1	138.9
Furniture and equipment	176.3	150.6	246.2	163.4	396.8	11.9	408.7
Total	**13 242.8**[b]	**12 026.1**	**2 080.6**	**17.3**	**14 106.7**	**428.3**	**14 535.0**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1996–1997 expenditures	*1998–1999 estimates*	*Source of funds*	*2000–2001 estimates*
–	–	(a) Services in support of:	
–	–	(i) United Nations organizations	–
		(ii) Extrabudgetary programmes:	–
		(b) Substantive activities:	
		Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control	
25 546.3	26 338.6	Programme	29 696.6
		(c) Operational projects:	
		Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control	
70 099.9	115 000.0	Programme	170 000.0
Total	**95 646.2**	**141 338.6**	**199 696.6**
Total (1) and (2)	**108 889.0**[b]	**153 364.7**	**214 231.6**

[a] Centrally allocated under executive direction and management.

[b] Total 1996–1997 expenditure of the regular budget for the programme of work by object of expenditure is shown in this table at the level of whole programme of work. Owing to the revisions of the subprogramme structure, it was not possible to redistribute the expenditure accurately among the four subprogrammes of the revised medium-term plan for the period 1998–2001.

Table 15.19 **Post requirements**

Programme of work

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*		*Total*	
	1998–1999	*2000–2001*	*1998–1999*	*2000–2001*	*1998–1999*	*2000–2001*	*1998–1999*	*2000–2001*
Professional category and above								
D-2	1	1	–	–	3	3	4	4
D-1	2	2	–	–	7	7	9	9
P-5	5	5	–	–	36	34	41	39
P-4/3	24	27	–	–	60	70	84	97
P-2/1	8	8	–	–	39	39	47	47
Total	**40**	**43**	**–**	**–**	**145**	**153**	**185**	**196**
General Service category								
Principal level	2	2	–	–	24	41	26	43
Other level	20	20	–	–	119	107	139	127
Total	**22**	**22**	**–**	**–**	**143**	**148**	**165**	**170**
Grand total	**62**	**65**	**–**	**–**	**288**	**301**	**350**	**366**

Subprogramme 1
Coordination and promotion of international drug control

Table 15.20 **Summary of requirements by object of expenditure**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	*1996–1997 expenditures*[a]	*1998–1999 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2000–2001 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	–	1 361.8	173.3	12.7	1 535.1	68.8	1 603.9
Consultants and experts	–	–	151.4	–	151.4	4.4	155.8
Travel	–	18.2	40.6	223.0	58.8	2.8	61.6
Contractual services	–	100.4	199.4	198.6	299.8	9.1	308.9
Total	–	**1 480.4**	**564.7**	**38.1**	**2 045.1**	**85.1**	**2 130.2**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1996–1997 expenditures	*1998–1999 estimates*	*Source of funds*	*2000–2001 estimates*
		(a) Services in support of	
–	–	(i) United Nations organizations	–
–	–	(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	–
		(b) Substantive activities	
		Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme	2 387.8
–	2 086.7	(c) Operational projects	–
Total	**2 086.7**		**2 387.8**
Total (1) and (2)	**3 567.1**		**4 518.0**

[a] The 1996–1997 expenditure distribution is indicated in this table at the level of whole programme of work. Owing to a subsequent change in subprogramme and organizational structures, it was not possible to reflect that expenditure under the revised subprogramme structure.

Table 15.21 **Post requirements**

Subprogramme: Coordination and promotion of international drug control

	Established posts		Temporary posts					
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources		Total	
	1998-1999	2000-2001	1998-1999	2000-2001	1998-1999	2000-2001	1998-1999	2000-2001
Professional category and above								
D-1	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2
P-5	2	2	–	–	1	1	3	3
P-4/3	3	4	–	–	5	5	8	9
P-2/1	2	2	–	–	2	2	4	4
Total	**7**	**8**	**–**	**–**	**10**	**10**	**17**	**18**
General Service category								
Other level	–	–	–	–	8	8	8	8
Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**8**	**8**	**8**	**8**
Grand total	**7**	**8**	**–**	**–**	**18**	**18**	**25**	**26**

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

15.66 The estimated resource requirements of $1,535,100, representing an increase of $173,300, would provide for the posts shown in table 15.11. The increase of $173,300 relates to the proposal to establish one new P-3 post, the incumbent of which would be responsible for the overall coordination of statistical information required for research and writing of the *World Drug Report*.

Consultants and experts

15.67 The estimated new requirement of $151,400 would provide (a) $88,700 for consultancy services and advice on information security related to increased Internet use, on mechanisms for filtering unwanted information from the Internet, preparation of draft national legislation with respect to the obligations and duties of Internet services providers, review best practices and methods for the establishment of an information clearing house on drugs, design a computerized document management system which makes corporate information resources secure, accessible, retrievable and interchangeable; and (b) $62,700 for one expert group meeting on Internet filtering and two expert group meetings to prepare the foundation for the cooperation with relevant partners for the establishment of the information clearing house. The activities relate to resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

Travel

15.68 An estimated amount of $58,800, representing an increase of $40,600, due to additional activities emanating from the mandates of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, would enable staff to attend inter-agency meetings on drug control issues and coordination and meetings concerning the removal of illegal drug-related information from the Internet and the establishment of the information clearing house, and allow for consultation and harmonization of drug information classification with the European Union, the Organization of American States, and other relevant organizations.

Contractual services

15.69 Estimated resources totalling $299,800, representing an increase of $199,400, would be required for the external printing and binding of four publications. The increase is primarily due to the requirements for

a new publication, *United Nations Journal on Drugs and Crime*, which merges two publications, *International Crime Policy* and *Bulletin on Narcotics*, previously foreseen under sections 14 and 15, respectively. This was done at the initiative of the Executive Director to enable the United Nations to focus and enhance its capacity to address the interrelated issues of drug control, crime prevention and international terrorism in all its forms. The new publication will fulfil the mandates for which the previous two publications were issued.

Subprogramme 2
International drug control monitoring and policy-making

Table 15.22 **Summary of requirements by object of expenditure**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	*1996–1997 expenditures*[a]	*1998–1999 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2000–2001 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	–	6 722.6	213.8	3.1	6 936.4	189.2	7 125.6
Consultants and experts	–	398.0	(30.3)	(7.6)	367.7	11.3	379.0
Travel	–	172.9	76.8	44.4	249.7	12.1	261.8
Contractual services	–	249.0	37.8	15.1	286.8	8.6	295.4
Total	–	**7 542.5**	**298.1**	**3.9**	**7 840.6**	**221.2**	**8 061.8**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1996–1997 expenditures	*1998–1999 estimates*	*Source of funds*	*2000–2001 estimates*
		(a) Services in support of	
–	–	(i) United Nations organizations	–
–	–	(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	–
		(b) Substantive activities	
		Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control	
–	201.5	Programme	255.5
–	–	(c) Operational projects	–
Total	**201.5**		**255.5**
Total (1) and (2)	**7 744.0**		**8 317.3**

[a] The 1996–1997 expenditure distribution is indicated in this table at the level of whole programme of work. Owing to a subsequent change in subprogramme and organizational structures, it was not possible to reflect that expenditure under the revised subprogramme structure.

Table 15.23 **Post requirements**

Subprogramme: International drug control monitoring and policy-making

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*		*Total*	
	1998-1999	*2000-2001*	*1998-1999*	*2000-2001*	*1998-1999*	*2000-2001*	*1998-1999*	*2000-2001*
Professional category and above								
D-2	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
D-1	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2
P-5	2	2	–	–	2	1	4	3
P-4/3	15	16	–	–	2	2	17	18
P-2/1	5	5	–	–	3	3	8	8
Total	**25**	**26**	**–**	**–**	**7**	**6**	**32**	**32**
General Service category								
Principal level	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Other level	15	15	–	–	5	5	20	20
Total	**16**	**16**	**–**	**–**	**5**	**5**	**21**	**21**
Grand total	**41**	**42**	**–**	**–**	**12**	**11**	**53**	**53**

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

15.70 The estimated resource requirements of $6,936,400, representing an increase of $213,800, would provide for the posts shown in table 15.13. The increase of $213,800 relates to the proposed establishment of one P-4 post for the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board. In order to strengthen its capacity in line with General Assembly resolution S-20/2, the Board, in its decision 65/76, decided to establish a convention evaluation unit which will identify situations and developments that endanger the objectives of the Conventions and propose countermeasures. The unit will use available indicators to measure progress made in drug control matters in several countries, particularly in combating illicit drug trafficking and reducing drug abuse. The unit will emphasize dialogue with Governments and will, in accordance with paragraph 1 (c), article 14, of the 1961 Convention, also undertake studies on matters which may endanger the execution of the provisions of the Convention, on the territory of the State party, country or territory concerned. The incumbent of the proposed P-4 post would be the chief of the convention evaluation unit.

Consultants and experts

15.71 An estimated amount of $367,700, reflecting a decrease of $30,300, would be required as follows: (a) $115,600 for specialized consultancy services not available within the Board secretariat for the development of subjects related to the use and control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, the preparation of background papers for parts of the Board's annual report, the further development of controls over chemicals, the establishment and maintenance of an on-line legislative database and the conversion of relevant domestic legislation from hard copy into electronic form; and (b) $252,100 for two expert group meetings to advise the Board on matters related to the implementation of the international drug control treaties, one expert group meeting to assist the Board in its assessment of substances to be included in Tables I or II of the 1988 Convention, in determining the appropriateness of existing control measures and other technical issues of chemical control, one expert group meeting on international cooperation against drug trafficking by inland waters, one expert group meeting on the harmonization and simplification of procedures

to promote judicial cooperation, including the use of modern communication technology, and one expert group meeting on penalty options for drug-related offences.

Travel

15.72 An estimated provision of $249,700, including an increase of $76,800, would be required for travel of: (a) Board secretariat staff members who accompany Board members on country missions and to sessions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council; (b) the organization and substantive servicing of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies for Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean, and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East; (c) consultations with the United Nations Development Programme or the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat; (d) consultations with Observatoire (European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Addiction) on computerization of legislation; and (e) the participation of the Deputy Executive Director in the regular sessions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The increase in resources is due mainly to the decision of the Board to undertake at least three additional country missions per year.

Contractual services

15.73 An estimated amount of $286,800, including an increase of $37,800, would be required as follows: (a) $238,300 for external printing and binding of 9 publications, reflecting a reduction of $10,700, due to the completion of the Commentary on the 1988 Convention; and (b) an increase of $48,500 to contract a commercial firm to convert laws from hard copy into electronic form for access via an on-line legislative database.

Subprogramme 3
Demand reduction: prevention and reduction of drug abuse

Table 15.24 **Summary of requirements by object of expenditure**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	*1996-1997 expenditures*[a]	*1998-1999 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2000-2001 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	–	498.0	–	–	498.0	13.5	511.5
Consultants and experts	–	28.5	133.3	467.7	161.8	4.8	166.6
Travel	–	5.7	54.0	947.3	59.7	2.9	62.6
Contractual services	–	–	145.9	–	145.9	4.4	150.3
Total	–	**532.2**	**333.2**	**62.6**	**865.4**	**25.6**	**891.0**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1996-1997 expenditures	1998-1999 estimates	Source of funds	2000-2001 estimates
–	–	(a) Services in support of:	
–	–	(i) United Nations organizations	–
		(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	–
		(b) Substantive activities	
		Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control	
–	6 180.9	Programme	6 952.7
		(c) Operational projects	
		Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control	
–	32 028.0	Programme	47 345.7
Total	**38 208.9**		**54 298.4**
Total (1) and (2)	**38 741.1**		**55 189.4**

[a] The 1996–1997 expenditure distribution is indicated in this table at the level of whole programme of work. Owing to a subsequent change in subprogramme and organizational structures, it was not possible to reflect that expenditure under the revised subprogramme structure.

Table 15.25 **Post requirements**

Subprogramme: Demand reduction: prevention and reduction of drug abuse

	Established posts		Temporary posts					
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources		Total	
	1998-1999	2000-2001	1998-1999	2000-2001	1998-1999	2000-2001	1998-1999	2000-2001
Professional category and above								
D-2	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
D-1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
P-5	–	–	–	–	9	8	9	8
P-4/3	2	2	–	–	13	15	15	17
P-2/1	–	–	–	–	28	28	28	28
Total	**2**	**2**	**–**	**–**	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**
General Service category								
Principal level	–	–	–	–	7	7	7	7
Other level	1	1	–	–	27	28	28	29
Total	**1**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**34**	**35**	**35**	**36**
Grand total	**3**	**3**	**–**	**–**	**86**	**88**	**89**	**91**

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

15.74 The amount of $498,000 would provide for the posts shown in table 15.25.

Consultants and experts

15.75 An estimated amount of $161,800, reflecting an increase of $133,300, would provide for three ad hoc expert group meetings on key indicators on drug abuse to develop common protocols for standardized data collection and analysis which would enhance comparability of drug abuse data internationally, and three ad hoc expert group meetings to finalize an action plan for the implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction. The increase in the number of meetings from 3 in 1998–1999 to 13 for subprogrammes 3 and 4 for 2000–2001 results from the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.

Travel

15.76 An estimated amount of $59,700, reflecting an increase of $54,000, would be required for travel of staff for consultations with the International Epidemiology Working Group and with regional epidemiology networks and consultations with relevant United Nations organizations, such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to discuss collaboration on action-oriented demand-reduction strategies, prevention and treatment. The increase is due to additional travel requirements in relation to implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

Contractual services

15.77 An estimated provision of $145,900 is proposed to contract services for the development of a new database for the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, taking advantage of Web technology, in order to accommodate a revised annual reports questionnaire and the data to be collected following the development of new research protocols. The tasks will include the design and implementation of an on-line information data-collection system to be used on a World Wide Web in conjunction with the development of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System database.

Subprogramme 4
Supply reduction: elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking

Table 15.26 **Summary of requirements by object of expenditure**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) *Regular budget*

Object of expenditure	*1996–1997 expenditures*	*1998–1999 appropriations*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2000–2001 estimates*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	–	1 814.5	213.8	11.7	2 028.3	54.5	2 082.8
Consultants and experts	–	117.5	225.1	191.5	342.6	10.3	352.9
Travel	–	52.1	52.5	100.7	104.6	5.1	109.7
Contractual services	–	46.7	(11.5)	(24.6)	35.2	1.1	36.3
General operating expenses	–	154.8	158.5	102.3	313.3	9.4	322.7
Supplies and materials	–	134.8	–	–	134.8	4.1	138.9
Furniture and equipment	–	150.6	246.2	163.4	396.8	11.9	408.7
Total	–	**2 471.0**	**884.6**	**35.7**	**3 355.6**	**96.4**	**3 452.0**

(2) *Extrabudgetary resources*

1996-1997 expenditures	1998-1999 estimates	Source of funds	2000-2001 estimates
		(a) Services in support of	
–	–	(i) United Nations organizations	–
–	–	(ii) Extrabudgetary activities	–
		(b) Substantive activities	
		Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control	
–	17 869.5	Programme	20 100.6
		(c) Operational projects	
		Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control	
–	82 972.0	Programme	122 654.3
Total	**100 841.5**		**142 754.9**
Total (1) and (2)	[a] **103 312.5**		**146 206.9**

[a] The 1996–1997 expenditure distribution is indicated in this table at the level of whole programme of work. Owing to a subsequent change in subprogramme and organizational structures, it was not possible to reflect that expenditure under the revised subprogramme structure.

Table 15.27 **Post requirements**

Subprogramme: Supply reduction: elimination of illicit crops and suppression of illicit drug trafficking

	Established posts		Temporary posts					
	Regular budget		Regular budget		Extrabudgetary resources		Total	
	1998-1999	2000-2001	1998-1999	2000-2001	1998-1999	2000[a]-2001	1998-1999	2000-2001
Professional category and above								
D-2	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2
D-1	–	–	–	–	4	4	4	4
P-5	1	1	–	–	24	24	25	25
P-4/3	4	5	–	–	40	48	44	53
P-2/1	1	1	–	–	6	6	7	7
Total	**6**	**7**	**–**	**–**	**76**	**84**	**82**	**91**
General Service category								
Principal level	1	1	–	–	17	17	18	18
Other level	4	4	–	–	79	83	83	87
Total	**5**	**5**	**–**	**–**	**96**	**100**	**101**	**105**
Grand total	**11**	**12**	**–**	**–**	**172**	**184**	**183**	**196**

Resource requirements (at current rates)

Posts

15.78 The estimated requirements of $2,028,300, reflecting an increase of $213,800, would provide for the posts shown in table 15.17 above. The increase of $213,800 relates to the proposed establishment of a new P-4 post to strengthen the monitoring of illicit drugs. Under the 10-year objective set within the framework of

the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session (resolution A/S-20/4 E of 10 June 1998), activities related to the monitoring of illicit narcotic crops need to be greatly expanded. The incumbent of the proposed new post would: (a) initiate and contribute to the development and dissemination of international methodological guidelines for survey techniques in relation to illicit narcotic crops; (b) contribute to the development or strengthening of regional and global networks for fostering coordination, cooperation and information flows related to the monitoring of illicit narcotic crops and the planning by Governments of alternative development and eradication measures; (c) contribute to the establishment of a central data compilation analysis reporting capacity at the headquarters of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme; (d) coordinate and support the ongoing work of the Programme's experts engaged in survey activities in regions or countries where illicit narcotic crops are cultivated; (e) participate in survey activities undertaken by the Programme in cooperation with Governments; (f) formulate a programme for the Programme's activities in subsequent years for the further development and implementation of the international monitoring mechanism for illicit narcotic crops.

Consultants and experts

15.79 An estimated provision of $342,600, reflecting increased requirements of $225,100 resulting from the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, is requested as follows: (a) $175,000, increased by $92,000, to provide for specialized consultancy services not available as follows: development of Programme model guidelines regarding law enforcement activities related to clandestine drug laboratories; design and improvement of internal technical systems relating to criminal diversion of precursors and illicit manufacture of drugs and formulate recommendations for the collection of relevant information at the national level; organization and facilitation of workshops on combating illicit traffic in and criminal diversion of precursors and on enhancing national investigatory capacities in respect of clandestine drug laboratories; carrying out necessary refining and consolidation of the database relating to illicit cultivation, production, manufacture, trafficking, distribution and street prices of illicit drugs; further rationalization of the database for the reference collection; review and update methods for identification and analysis of seized controlled drugs; preparation of guidelines for use by laboratory and law enforcement personnel procedures related to drug detection, handling and disposal; development of field tests for the differentiation by law enforcement of selected precursors and/or groups of substances with closely related chemical structure; and (b) $167,600, increased by $133,100, for: one ad hoc expert group meeting on development of model guidelines for law enforcement authorities on countering criminal diversion of precursors; three meetings of the Standing Panel on the International Quality Assurance Programme to analyse and evaluate the outcome of the two rounds per year of the international proficiency testing scheme; three expert group meetings on the scientific aspects of the identification and analyses of controlled drugs.

Travel

15.80 An estimated provision of $104,600, reflecting an increase of $52,500, would be required for travel of staff to provide substantive services to meetings of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the regional meetings of the operational heads of national drug law enforcement agencies for Asia and the Pacific, for Africa, for Europe and for Latin America and the Caribbean; attend international meetings on clandestine drug laboratories and on cross-border trafficking of precursors; international scientific meetings related to the detection, identification and array of controlled substances; attend meetings on drug trafficking data and law enforcement issues of the Interpol and the World Customs Organization; and to represent the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention at the plenary meetings of the Financial Action Task Force, the Interpol annual meeting, the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force and other regional bodies. The increase of $52,500 relates to additional travel requirements for the follow-up activities to be carried out as a result of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly.

Contractual services

15.81 An estimated amount of $35,200, reflecting a reduction of $11,500, would be required for external printing of six publications. The reduction is due to the combined effect of the reduction in the number of publications related to activities of forensic laboratories from six to three, and the issuance of a revised multilingual dictionary of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control.

General operating expenses

15.82 An estimated amount of $313,300, including an increase of $158,500, would be required as follows: (a) $41,700 for the maintenance of scientific equipment in the laboratory; (b) $156,200 for the maintenance of data-processing equipment introduced by the United Nations Office at Vienna, in response to a recommendation of the Board of Auditors (A/53/5, vol. I, chap. II, para. 131) to share common services costs; this is the primary reason for the increase in general operating expenses; (c) $115,400 for the maintenance of information system equipment not covered by the United Nations Office at Vienna, in particular the corporate information UNIX-based systems covering, among others, EAN bar-code licence, Oracle licences and service contracts, issuance of certificates which enable authentication and full encryption of users for their access to information services; Compware/Uniface, Sybase, Bacher UNIX, and external firewall management for the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board.

Supplies and materials

15.83 An estimated provision of $134,800, at the maintenance level, would be required to obtain reference samples for the narcotics laboratory of all the substances that have been placed under control, supplies of chemicals, selected scientific books related to drug analysis and quality assurance, and other expendable material such as glassware.

Furniture and equipment

15.84 An estimated amount of $396,800, including an increase of $246,200, would be required as follows: (a) $175,800 to acquire hardware components such as personal computers, printers, scanners, and items for the corporate UNIX environment, such as mirror disks, central processing unit upgrades, memory, expansion, back-up devices, Internet multimedia facilities, high-speed network interface cards, graphic adaptors and high-speed modems. Digital certificate as well as smart-card systems for authentication to Web site applications from remote sites will be required to enhance security using the Internet technology; (b) $50,000 to acquire non-standard software, including a wide range of new Internet products from Java (server-based), publishing tools, authoring tools, Netscape services (e.g., Collabra compass server etc.), Multimedia services, Netscape Mission Control software, Toxido transaction control, Sybase add-on (Verity), document searching, speech recognition etc.; (c) $84,000 for the replacement of 28 personal computers; (d) $46,500 to replace software on the corporate UNIX environment which would enable compatibility within the United Nations and with external clients of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, as well as dissemination of data, information and knowledge in multiple format to various levels of clients; (e) $40,500 to provide for non-expendable equipment required for the operation of the laboratory. The increase in requirements is the combined effect of additional requirements to acquire, replace and upgrade hardware and software components, and a slight reduction in resources for non-expendable equipment for the laboratory.

D. Programme support

Table 15.28 **Summary of requirements by object of expenditure**

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Extrabudgetary resources

1996-1997 expenditures	*1998-1999 estimates*	*Object of expenditure*	*2000-2001 estimates*
2 616.4	2 575.1	Posts	2 815.0
305.4	238.0	Other staff costs	80.6
69.6	104.8	Consultants and experts	114.6
92.0	48.0	Travel	52.5
57.7	114.8	Contractual services	33.7
799.6	745.3	General operating expenses	188.2
91.5	135.5	Supplies and materials	61.1
211.5	291.7	Furniture and equipment	61.3
1 672.7	1 689.5	Grants and contributions	1 846.9
2 305.8	4 199.3	Other expenditures	6 259.3
Total	**8 222.2**	**10 142.0**	**11 513.2**

Table 15.29 **Post requirements**

Programme support

	Established posts		*Temporary posts*					
	Regular budget		*Regular budget*		*Extrabudgetary resources*		*Total*	
	1998-1999	*2000-2001*	*1998-1999*	*2000-2001*	*1998-1999*	*2000-2001*	*1998-1999*	*2000-2001*
Professional category and above								
D-1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
P-4/3	–	–	–	–	4	4	4	4
Total	–	–	–	–	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**
General Service category								
Principal level	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1
Other level	–	–	–	–	11	11	11	11
Total	–	–	–	–	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**
Grand total	–	–	–	–	17	**17**	**17**	**17**

Table 15.30 **Summary of follow-up action taken to implement relevant recommendations of the internal and external oversight bodies and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions**

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
Office of Internal Oversight Services (E/AC.51/1998/2)	
Recommendation 1. Support of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to the International Narcotics Control Board. To maintain the Board's capacity to promote the compliance of Governments with the provisions of the treaties and to assist them in this effort, the results of the integration of the Board's secretariat into the programme should be reviewed, with due attention to areas where the Programme and the Board can obtain stronger mutual support through increased coordination of their programme of work. This review should be coordinated jointly by the Executive Director of the Programme and the Chairman of the Board. The results of the review should be one of the policy documents guiding the formulation of the Programme's work plan for 1999.	Ongoing dialogue between the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the International Narcotics Control Board, particularly the President of the Board, has resulted in closer cooperation at the substantive and organizational levels.
Recommendation 2. Support of the Programme to assessments of the implementation of conventions. To support the work of the Board and its secretariat and of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Executive Director of the Programme should assign responsibility to review and evaluate national and multilateral drug control legislation to one organizational unit of the Programme; this unit should coordinate related work carried out elsewhere within the Programme. Annual reports of the results of this work should be submitted, as appropriate, to the Board and the Commission. The Programme's senior management should utilize these readings of the effectiveness of the conventions to assist their support of government analysis and to provide a more solid base from which to give advice to Governments.	The Executive Director has decided to integrate fully the activities of the Legal Affairs Section and the Legal Advisory Programme of the Programme. This will ensure more effective support to the legislative organs, particularly the Board. The Board has noted the recommendation and has agreed that a more systematic effort should be made to review the overall performance of Governments under the international drug control treaties. Having studied the feasibility of monitoring the progress of parties in measures against drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking, the Board decided (decisions 64/13, 64/63 and 65/76) that its secretariat should place more emphasis on carrying out an in-depth review and evaluation of government action against drug abuse and illicit trafficking, as required under international drug control treaties in addition to its already very systematic evaluation of measures of Governments regarding all licit activities related to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
Recommendation 3. Modifications in the scope of conventions' schedules. Considering the increasing global problem of the use of synthetic drugs and the length of the procedure leading to recommendations to change the scope of relevant conventions' schedules, the Programme should, in close collaboration with WHO, prepare joint Programme/WHO technical suggestions on improving the effectiveness of the present system, without amending the conventions. These suggestions should be presented to the Board and to the Commission in time for its forty-second session, for their consideration and action.	The Board has suggested to Member States proposals to strengthen the control measures covered under the 1961 and 1971 Conventions, including the issue of scheduling. The Economic and Social Council has supported the proposals. It is up to Governments to decide on appropriate actions to follow up on the recommendations.
Recommendation 4. Global monitoring of additional measures. (a) For issues covered by the conventions under broad prescriptions and for which Governments are developing comprehensive sets of specific measures, the Programme should monitor progress achieved worldwide and report its observations, as appropriate, to the Board and the Commission to help promote further action by the international community; (b) monitoring, particularly in relation to such issues as money-laundering and demand reduction, should be done in collaboration with other United Nations and regional activities, to ensure that due attention is paid to aspects that are beyond the scope of the 1961, 1971 and 1988 Conventions.	The reporting of action by States to fulfil their obligations under the drug control instruments will be reviewed by the Commission at its forty-second session (in 1999) in the context of the follow-up to the special session and meeting the 2003 and 2008 target dates indicated in the Political Declaration.
Recommendation 5. Simplifying government reporting requirements. The Programme should, after establishing proper procedures, utilize information collected by regional and other international organizations from national sources. The Programme should limit its requests to Governments to information not already available from regional and international organizations and which is needed for treaty-based requirements or is essential for programme implementation and policy development.	This matter will be examined by the Commission and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in the context of reporting requirements on the implementation of the Conventions, the Global Programme of Action and the outcome of the special session of the General Assembly.

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
Recommendation 6. Integrated information system of the Programme (a) The Programme should designate a chairman for its informal focal group on information issues who would be responsible for the integrated collection and processing of information throughout the Programme; information management and data analysis personnel, deployed in several units and projects, should be accountable to the chairman of the focal group for their contributions to the Programme's integrated information system; (b) The Programme should, as a follow-up to the 1997 expert meeting on drug information, develop and update, in collaboration with other organizations, guidelines and core indicators that can be used by national drug control authorities and international organizations.	In 1998, the Information Support Unit became a part of the Policy Development and Analysis Branch. The Unit Chief reports to the Chief of the Branch, who has been designated as Chief Information Officer by the Executive Director. While significant parts of the data collection, its analysis and its distribution are the responsibility of the various units and sections, independent of any direct supervision by the Chief Information Officer, the latter is nevertheless responsible for safeguarding the organization's corporate data and knowledge, ensuring its accessibility to staff at headquarters and in the field, as well as its proper management (e.g. administrative systems of Programme Support Services and substantive systems covering: the Commission on Narcotic Drugs secretariat, the Legal Affairs Section, the International Narcotics Control Board secretariat, the Operations Branch, the Fund-raising Unit, External relations). To integrate the Programme and field offices of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention into this information consolidation process, the "United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention Intranet"has been established and is today operational, enabling the field offices to provide and extract on-line information from the corporate information system.

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
Recommendation 7. A more active role for the Programme Laboratory. The Programme Laboratory, in addition to its regular programme of work and within existing mandates, should take timely initiatives to carry out or coordinate research on, *inter alia*, new drugs of abuse, health aspects of drug abuse and new technologies of interest for drug control programmes.	The Programme Laboratory, in addition to its regular programme of work and within existing mandates, has refocused its activities by including the following specific elements in its programming for the biennium 2000–2001 and its forthcoming global project on scientific and technical support in the laboratory sector: (a) To develop a mechanism for the collection, analysis and dissemination of data/information on the synthetic drug situation worldwide and on their adverse health effects; (b) To establish guidelines for the generation of quality/reliability of scientific data/information on purity, yields, synthesis routes, alternative precursors, etc., and to systematically collect, analyse and disseminate improved data from drug-testing laboratories; (c) To investigate methods for the detection of drugs and precursors in large containers with due regard to free flow of goods in legitimate trade, including new technology such as capillary electrophoresis; (d) To develop methods enabling the detection and differentiation by law enforcement of selected precursors and of groups of substances with closely related chemical structures. The Laboratory has further strengthened its cooperation with national institutions in the area of applied research and its efforts to evaluate modern technology for drug detection and testing, as well as in the area of drug impurity profiling.

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
Recommendation 8. Dissemination of information. (a) By the end of 1998, the Programme should adopt a strategy, in conformity with mandates given to the Programme, to ensure that the institutional and specialized information available to it is made accessible to all government personnel and professional groups involved in drug control activities; (b) The Programme should develop its global clearing-house function, starting with the priority mandates given to the United Nations in the Global Programme of Action. In this respect, the Programme should conceive its role primarily as a facilitator for the exchange of information, not a repository of it, taking into account systems already in place worldwide at the global, regional or subregional levels.	(a) While no formal strategy has been adopted, during 1998, the Programme made significant efforts in providing Governments with institutional and specialized information. Examples on institutional information are: Drug-related resolutions and decisions since 1946; Commission on Narcotic Drugs documents since 1995; specialized information issues such as *The World Drug Report*, specialized publications and technical series, summaries of ongoing and pipeline projects in some 100 countries, cooperation agreements, etc. Although costly, approximately 10,000 pages of the *Narcotic Drugs Bulletin* (1946–present) is in the process of being made electronically available on the Web. For professional groups, such as National Drug Control Authorities and Anti-Money-Laundering Experts, secure information and database services requiring password and authentication have been put into operation; (b) A project is being established in anticipation of voluntary financial contributions from Governments. Furthermore, resources are budgeted for in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2000–2001 to accommodate and maintain the clearing-house function.

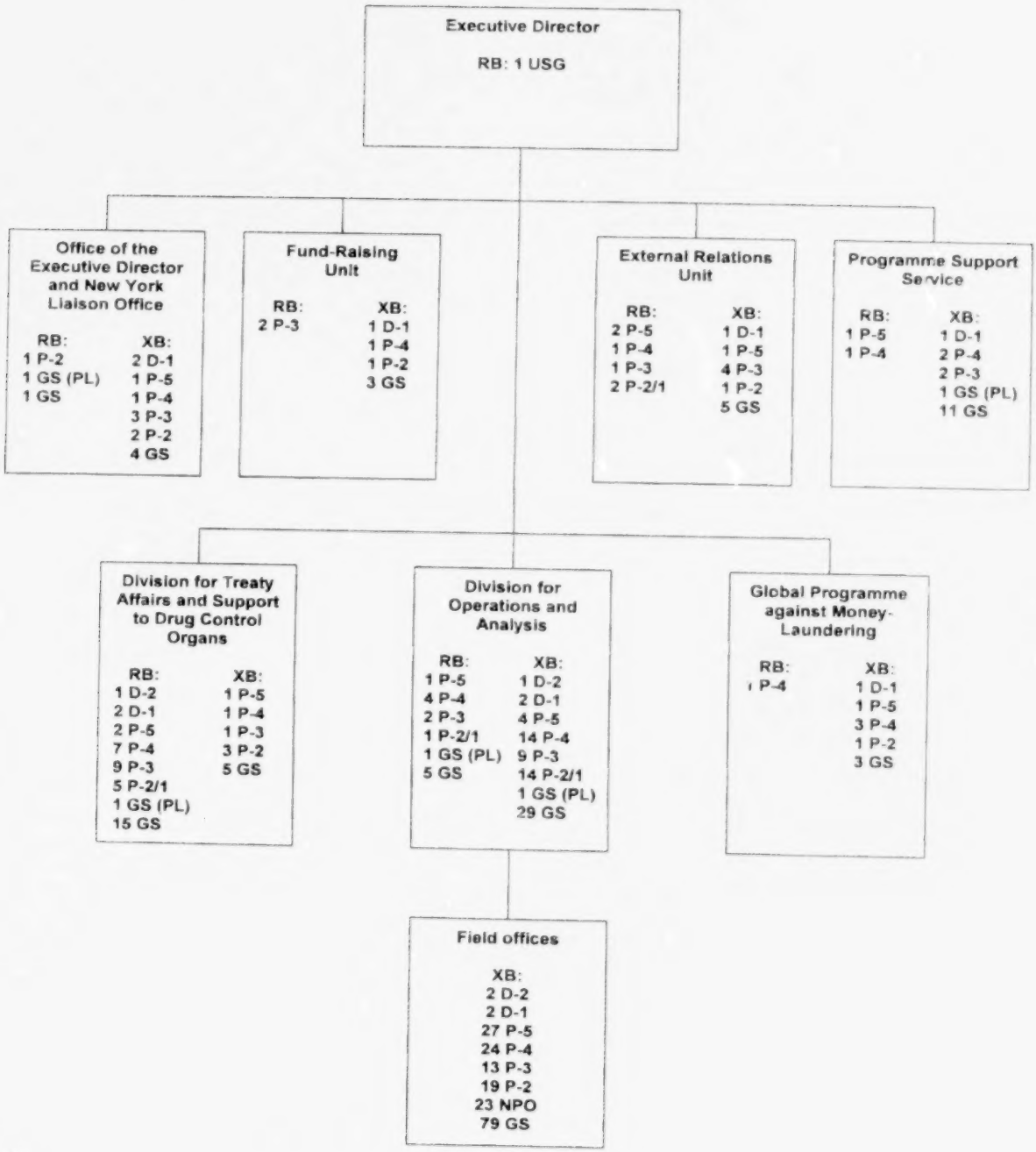
Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
Recommendation 9. Promoting collaborative efforts. In compliance with existing mandates, the Programme should promote collaborative efforts in each of its major areas of responsibility. This should be done, to the extent possible, through government-sponsored activities, intergovernmental organizations, existing non-governmental organization networks and professional or scientific associations. A strategy to constitute such broadly based alliances should be developed by the end of 1998 and presented to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-second session.	The recommendation calls for a strategy to be developed by the end of 1998 and presented to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-second session. This has been superseded by events and such a strategy was already developed and approved by the General Assembly at its special session (see Political Declaration, Declaration on Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and five specific action plans). This strategy is already reflected in the medium-term plan for the period 1998-2001. The Commission, at its forty-second session, will be looking at reports on implementation of the strategy. The specific elements of collaboration with Member States, intergovernmental organizations, research institutes and non-governmental organizations, have taken different forms: three business plans for Bolivia, Colombia and Peru; a business plan for estimating the extent of demand for illicit drugs; programme development framework for an international monitoring mechanism for illicit narcotic crops; international consultations on developing an Action Plan to Reduce Demand for Illicit Drugs; and the Programme's second *World Drug Report*, which is to be published in the second half of 1999. In particular, the Programme currently supports non-governmental organizations through implementation of a variety of projects on capacity and institution building. Through a joint scheme with the Drug Abuse Prevention Centre, a Japanese non-governmental organization, the Programme provides financial grants to non-governmental organizations in developing countries to support their activities. Technical and financial support is also given to non-governmental organizations to facilitate their participation at the meetings of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as well as major United Nations meetings, such as the twentieth special session of the General Assembly in June 1998. The Programme intends to do more to support and strengthen its collaborative relations with the Vienna Non-Governmental Organization Committee. It hopes to broaden its cooperation with non-governmental organizations and other civil society organizations. To facilitate networking of non-governmental organizations amongst themselves, the Programme plans to publish an update of its non-governmental organizations directory on drug demand reduction. The joint scheme with the Drug Abuse Prevention Centre will be continued for providing grants and support to grass-roots non-governmental organizations. More projects will be designed to benefit non-governmental organizations in connection with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction.

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
Recommendation 10. Legal Advisory Programme. (a) When legal assistance is requested by Governments to adopt or adjust drug control legislation and relevant administrative measures, such assistance should include support for effective implementation; the Programme's legal workshops should help resolve implementation problems related, for example, to adjustments to existing national penal codes; (b) The Programme should identify new potential regional working partners and evaluate and improve joint work with existing ones, in particular to develop further training of prosecutors and judges; (c) The allocation of resources should permit the Legal Advisory Programme, by itself or through collaborating institutions, to respond to government requests, particularly with respect to monitoring the implementation of legislation, to advise on further adjustments needed and to provide the additional assistance that may be required.	(a) This is currently being done in the legal workshops organized by the Programme; (b) Training of prosecutors and judges constitute the new focus of the work of the Legal Advisory Programme; (c) The integrated work programme of the Legal Affairs Section and the Legal Advisory Programme would enable the Programme to achieve this objective.
Recommendation 11. Support to Governments in the planning of drug control programmes. (a) The Programme should assess needs and identify multilateral and bilateral resources available and gaps in resources. In doing so, the Programme should take into account its earlier experience with the Coordination Mechanism used in central and eastern Europe and apply that Mechanism to all programmes in the form needed to complement coordination arrangements already in place; (b) A focal point should ensure that, in the planning of its assistance programmes, the Programme identifies drug control training resources existing within and outside the United Nations system, and takes action to ensure the well-coordinated use of those resources and to resolve gaps in assistance provided by the international community.	(a) Greater emphasis is being given to international financial institutions, particularly the World Bank and regional development banks, particularly in the context of the follow-up to the special session, to ensure coordinated assistance to targeted countries and regions; (b) In-house training was pursued within the Programme. The full implementation of the recommendation will be undertaken jointly with the United Nations Staff College.

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
Recommendation 12. Strategies aimed at reducing significant elements of the global drug problem. The Programme should formulate, by the end of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, separate comprehensive proposals for action aimed at reducing significant elements of the global drug problem for the seven core areas of concern set out in the Global Programme of Action. Such proposals for action should make full use of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system and the development Programmes of other multilateral institutions and should include a monitoring mechanism.	This recommendation will be implemented in the context of the follow-up to the special session, which adopted action plans representing the strategic focus for drug control during the next decade, with specific target dates and objectives.
Recommendation 13. Coordination within the United Nations system (a) The Programme should use the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control primarily as a strategic framework to encourage interaction at the working level between relevant units of programmes and agencies of the United Nations system, with a view to promoting the programming and coordinated implementation of drug control related activities. Within the context of the Administrative Committee on Coordination Subcommittee on Drug Control, the Programme should monitor these activities in relation to the main goals of the system-wide action plan; (b) The Programme should develop collaborative arrangements with all United Nations specialized agencies that have programmes relevant to the seven core areas of concern set out in the Global Programme of Action; collaborative arrangements should take into account, at the country level, the capacity of the United Nations Resident Coordinator system.	(a) An evaluation of the system-wide plan of action has indicated its limited value as an operational planning tool, particularly at the field level. The Programme is focusing on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, to ensure that the drug problem is factored in the process; (b) In addition to the Framework, the Programme is encouraging the United Nations Resident Coordinators to establish thematic groups focusing on the drug problem.

Brief description of the recommendation	*Action taken to implement the recommendation*
Recommendation 14. Legislative guidance and capacity to implement programmes. The Programme should propose to the Commission at its forty-second session procedures for obtaining inter-sessional legislative guidance to deal with changing circumstances and funding problems that would otherwise impair its ability to implement programmes promptly in agreement with mandated priorities.	The report of the High-level Expert Group to review the United Nations machinery for drug control, which was presented to the Commission at its forty-second session, contains recommendations covering the scope of recommendation 14.
Recommendation 15. Action by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. The present report, together with the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on Programme and Coordination thereon, should be submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-second session for review and action.	The report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the in-depth evaluation of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme was presented to the Commission for its review at its forty-second session.
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/52/7/Rev.1, chap. II, part IV)	
Taking into account the fact that the Advisory Committee makes separate recommendations to the governing body of the Fund in respect of its biennial budget proposals, the Committee recommends that the presentation of section 15 of the regular budget be reviewed with a view to streamlining its content and explaining more precisely how the inputs from the regular budget are used to support the activities funded from the Fund. In the opinion of the Committee, the current narratives cluttered the presentation of the proposals, with lengthy descriptions of the activities which are not funded from the resources of the regular budget (para. IV.76).	In the budget format for the biennium 2000–2001, indications are given as to whether the outputs are funded from the regular budget resources or extrabudgetary resources. In addition, narratives were added to explain the relationship between regular budget-funded activities and extrabudgetary activities under each subprogramme.

United Nations International Drug Control Programme
Proposed organizational structure and post distribution for the biennium 2000–2001


Executive Director
RB: 1 USG
Office of the Executive Director and New York Liaison Office
RB: 1 P-2, 1 GS (PL), 1 GS
XB: 2 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 3 P-3, 2 P-2, 4 GS
Fund-Raising Unit
RB: 2 P-3
XB: 1 D-1, 1 P-4, 1 P-2, 3 GS
External Relations Unit
RB: 2 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 P-2/1
XB: 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 4 P-3, 1 P-2, 5 GS
Programme Support Service
RB: 1 P-5, 1 P-4
XB: 1 D-1, 2 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 GS (PL), 11 GS
Division for Treaty Affairs and Support to Drug Control Organs
RB: 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 2 P-5, 7 P-4, 9 P-3, 5 P-2/1, 1 GS (PL), 15 GS
XB: 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 3 P-2, 5 GS
Division for Operations and Analysis
RB: 1 P-5, 4 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2/1, 1 GS (PL), 5 GS
XB: 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 4 P-5, 14 P-4, 9 P-3, 14 P-2/1, 1 GS (PL), 29 GS
Global Programme against Money-Laundering
RB: 1 P-4
XB: 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 3 P-4, 1 P-2, 3 GS
Field offices
XB: 2 D-2, 2 D-1, 27 P-5, 24 P-4, 13 P-3, 19 P-2, 23 NPO, 79 GS